PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

No. 53,970.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—MONDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1906. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid BRAND **Milk**
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday 3 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
15th Dec.	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
22nd "	ARABIA	7903	....	....
29th "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
1907.				
5th Jan.	PERSIA	7951	....	....
12th "	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
19th "	CALEDONIA	7558	....	....
26th "	EGYPT	7912	CHINA	7912
2nd Feb.	OCEANA	6610	....	....
9th "	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
16th "	EGYPT	7912	....	....
23rd "	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
2nd Mar.	ARABIA	7903	....	....
9th "	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6525
16th "	PERSIA	7951	....	....
23rd "	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10509
30th "	CALEDONIA	7558	....	....
6th Apr.	* MACEDONIA	10512	....	....
13th "	CHINA	7912	....	....
20th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9500
27th "	EGYPT	7912	....	....
4th May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
11th "	ARABIA	7903	....	....
18th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
25th "	PERSIA	7951	....	....

* Similar to the preceding and following steamer, the S. S. "MACEDONIA," sailing on the 6th April will proceed direct to Marseilles and London.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, *7th November*, 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Dec. 1906
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Jan. 1907
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Feb. "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th Dec. 1906.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Jan. 1907.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th Feb. "

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165; and to HONGKONG Rs. 230.

F. CROCCO,
Agent.
No. 59, HORNBY ROAD.

NOVEMBER, 20TH 1906.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY (*via* KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA) LIVERPOOL and other Ports

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY,

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess. Single. Rs.	A. Return. Rs.	B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess. Single. Rs.	B. Return. Rs.	2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation. Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	480	300	450
Port Said	425	680	340	510	33J	480
Marseilles or Genoa	52	850	450	770	390	590
Liverpool	550	900	470	720	430	640
London via Marseilles (overland.)	600	†950	525	*770	450	*675
Karachi	40	..	40	...	40	..

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.
The following Sailings are subject to alterations:—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
†	Aston Hall‡	3,627	Nov. 6	Nov. 18	Dec. 10	Dec. 15
*†	City of Karachi	5,547	" 21	Dec. 3	" 17	" 24
†	City of Carthage	5,534	" 27	" 9	" 21	" 28
†	Wersely Hall‡	3,489	Dec. 5	" 18	" 31	1907. Jan. 15
†	City of Agra	4,808	" 19	" 31	1907 Jan. 12	" 19
‡*	City of Manchester	5,551	1907 Jan. 2	1907 Jan. 13	" 24	" 31
*	Trafford Hall	5,321	" 12	" 23	Feb. 3	Feb. 10
†	City of Edinburgh	6,255	" 26	Feb. 7	" 19	" 26

* Constitute the Express Service.
† Does not carry Surgeon and Stewardess.
‡ Carries also second saloon passengers.
All steamers marked thus‡ will not go via Karachi but direct to London.
For Passage and further Particulars apply to—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents, ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 10th Dec.	11 a.m.	P. D. & C.*
DWARKA	1,700	Thur. 13th Dec.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 14th Dec.	7a. m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).
S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on MONDAY, 10th Dec. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomara and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).
S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 13th Dec. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 14th Dec

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons.	Sailing	Ports of call
NERBUDDA	3025	2nd Jan.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu.
NUDDEA	3000	13th Jan.	Aden Mombasa, Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).
Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents, BOMBAY.
8th *December*, 1906.

KING KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co, UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1907.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 550.	Rs. 350.	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	A. de Petris	4351	10th Dec. 1906.
*†TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5095	25th "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 825. 2nd Class Rs. 525. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *via* Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. are issued at reduced Fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S. S. N. CO.
First Class Return tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1080 or £s. 72.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail or on about
AUSTRIA	A. Bilaffer	6,800	30th Dec. 1906.

For further particulars regarding Passages apply to—

E. SCARPA, *Agent-General*,
SASSOON HOUSE, 52, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

BEGINNING from 1st JANUARY, 1907, and until further notice, the following RATES will be charged on Passages from BOMBAY to TRIESTE, VENICE and BRINDISI:—

	1st Class	2nd Class
By S. S. Koerber, Africa, Bohemia and vessels of similar type	Rs. 600	Rs. 400
By S. S. Imperator and Imperatrix.	Rs. 550	Rs. 350

For the Single berthed Cabins on the Upper Deck of S.S Koerber and Africa an Additional Fee of 10 per cent of the 1st Class Fare will be levied.

By Ordinary Steamers to Trieste or Venice ... Saloon Fare. Rs. 450

Fares for Return Tickets, Through Tickets to London and Interchangeable Tickets with the Messageries Maritimes will be amended on the basis of the above Single Fares.

The following Sailings have been fixed for next year.—

DIRECT LINE.

Steamers	Tons.	To sail on.
BOHEMIA	4282	1st February,
IMPERATOR	4140	16th "
KOERBER	5301	1st March.
IMPERATRIX	4213	16th "
AFRICA	4596	1st April.
IMPERATOR	4140	16th "
KOERBER	5301	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4282	16th "
AFRICA	4596	1st June.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamers.	Tons.	To sail about.
*+F. FERDINAND	6044	24th January.
*+CHINA	5999	Early March.
*+AUSTRIA	7588	Early April,
*+VORWAERTS		Early May.

* Will call at Karachi. + Will call at Fiume.

E. SCARPA,
Agent General.
BOMBAY, 15TH OCTOBER, 1906

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK,

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT, per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

SHIPPING.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	27th Dec. 1906.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Rebufat	24th Jan. 1907.
NERA	5,576	Schmits	21st Feb. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	21st Mar. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	18th Apr. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guionnet	16th May "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	13th June "
NERA	5,576	Schmits	11th July "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.
RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	8th Jan. 1907.
SYDNEY	4,118	Bocoguani	2nd Feb. "

For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

XMAS 1906—NEW YEAR 1907.

INDIA & ENGLAND.

Parcels and Packages for the Military can be sent Home, delivered FREE at address by "SOLDIERS' EXPRESS" at very low rates. Shipments leave Bombay for XMAS, Nov. 10th, 17th, 24th and NEW YEAR, Dec. 1st, 8th and 15th. Over 3,000 parcels sent last year to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Full particulars, forms, etc., from

COUTTS & CO.,
Army Shipping Agents, BOMBAY & KARACHI.

CLOTHES.

ENGLISH CUT.
ENGLISH STYLE.
SUPERIOR FINISH.

MAXIMUM QUALITY, MINIMUM PRICE.

The latest shades and pattern in Striped Flannels all thoroughly shrunk, Rs. 30 per suit.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

ALTON & CO.,
THE NEW ENGLISH TAILORS,
75 HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed	£17,837,000
Total Revenue for 1905 Exceeded	£ 3,774,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

For 1905 PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ASSETS	Rs. 14 Crores.
ANNUAL INCOME	Rs. 2 Crores.

ESTABLISHED—1848,
NOVEL and ATTRACTIVE forms of ASSURANCE APPEALING SPECIALLY to those who desire to combine INVESTMENT WITH OLD AGE PENSION.

TABLE—I. T. D. H.

EXAMPLE:—

Rs. 442-8-0 Annual Premium secures to a person aged 25.

(1) In case of Death before age 60—IMMEDIATE PAYMENT of ... Rs. 10,000
(2) In case of Survival to age 60—
  (a) CASH PAYMENT of ... ... Rs. 10,000
  (b) LIFT ANNUITY of ... ... Rs. 600.
  (c) PARTICIPATION IN 35 YEARS CAPITALISED.

PROFITS:

Prospective benefits in case of Survival (in above example) equivalent to an Investment of Annual Premiums in CONSOLS. Whilst the security of Rs. 10,000 Assurance in case of Death during 35 years is obtained in addition.

PROSPECTUS containing full Table of Rates for the above, and other new features on application to

CROFT MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR PRESENTS

SENT TO THEIR DESTINATION FREE.

THIS, our Special Season's Offer, applies to all purchases made from us for despatch to Europe or elsewhere; when we undertake Packing, Insurance, &c., free of charge.

OUR STOCK AFFORDS AN UNRIVALLED SELECTION of Jewellery, Silver Novelties, Watches, Clocks, &c., which cannot fail to meet your requirements in every respect. With confidence we solicit your esteemed inspection.

XMAS & NEW YEAR MAILS. LATEST DATE FOR POSTING IN BOMBAY.
* *via* Brindisi only, for Europe Mails.

COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION.	Christmas day. Letters.	Christmas day. Parcels.	New Year's day. Letters.	New Year's day. Parcels.
Aden, Somaliland, Egypt...	Dec. 15	Dec. 15	Dec. 22	Dec. 22
United Kingdom ...	" 8	" 8*	" 15	" 15*
Canada and United States of America ...	......	......	" 1	" 1*
Western Australia ...	Dec. 10	Dec. 10	Dec. 17	" 17
South Australia, Victoria	" 4	" 4	" 10	" 10
Cyprus, Turkey, Greece, Russia, Malta, Gibraltar, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Switzerland, France, Belgium, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Holland, Denmark ...	Dec. 8	Dec. 8	Dec. 15	Dec. 15

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THE ELYSIUM SKATING RINK BUFFET

IN THE RINK GARDEN UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF

MONGINI BROTHERS.

AFTERNOON TEA, ICES, COLD DRINKS
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HIGH CLASS REFRESHMENTS
AMERICAN DRINKS.
BECK'S ICED PILSENER BEER ON DRAUGHT
AFTERNOON 5-30 TO 7-30. EVENING 9-30 TO 11-30,

MONGINI BROTHERS,
AND AT 25-27-29. CHURCH GATE ST., BOMBAY.

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CIVIL, MECHANICAL & ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
65, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

OUR efficient and capable staff of European Engineers have had experience in almost all parts of the world in Railways, Docks, Harbours, Waterworks, Irrigation, Steel bridges, viaducts and tunnels, Drainage and Sanitation, Electrical Tramways and Power House Equipments, Mills, Factories and Manufacturing Machinery, Reinforced Armoured Concrete Structures, Roofs, Piers, Colliery Ironworks, Pit head frames, Steel Ships, Barges and Lighters.

SCHEMES AND PROJECTS REPORTED ON.

Designs, Surveys, Estimates, Specifications, and Bills of Quantities prepared for the above
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Supervision of Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Works.
Chemical Analysis and Reports.

All communications to be addressed to the

CHIEF ENGINEER,
British Engineering Co., 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR DECEMBER, 1906.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS ON THE INDIAN LINES
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A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.

WELL WORTH A TRIAL

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CROFT, MODY & CO.,
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DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

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F. O. S. (Finest old Scotch)
From DONALD Mc. TAGGART & Co., Strathspey and Glasgow.
A. L. W. (Antique Liqueur)
R. O. T. (Rare Old Talisker)
From The DAILUAINE-TALISKER DISTILLERS LTD.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 102,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE:
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, } *Managers.*
C. S. ADDIS, Esqr. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

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BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
KOBE.
ILOILO
LYONS.
MANILLA
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly

FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY.
Acting Agent,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCH AT RAWALPINDI.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
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TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available Berths secured to All Parts of the World free of charge of commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business furnished on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	" 10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND	" 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	" 2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

London
Liaoyang
Lyons.
New York.
San Francisco
Honolulu.
Shanghai.
Hankow.
Hongkong.
Tientsin.
Peking.
Antung.
Tieling.
Newchang.
Port Arthur.
Mukden.
Tairen.
Chefoo.
KOBE.
Osaka.
Tokyo.
Nagasaki.
Bombay.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England: The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. HARA.
Sub-Manager
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT BOMBAY

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£575,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E

BRANCHES:
Calcutta.
Lahore.
Amritsar
Kurrachee.
Steamer Point.
Entebbe.
Delhi.
Bombay.
Madras.
Rangoon.
Aden.
Cawnpore.
Colombo.
Mandalay.
Newera Elya.
Kandy.
Tuticorin
Zanzibar.
Mombasa
Nairobi.
Chittagong

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
Hamburg.
Bombay.
Karachi.
Calcutta.
Madras.
Rangoon.
Colombo.
Penang.
Thaiping (Perak).
Ipoh (Perak).
Medan, Deli (Sumatra).
Singapore.
Kwala Lumpor.
Bangkok.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Manilla.
Cebu (Philippines).
Hongkong.
Foochow.
Saigon.
Shanghai.
Tientsin.
Hankow.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
New York.

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Montaly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceedng Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

GEORGE MILLER,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. *Agent.*

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 135,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY *Manager.*

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up	Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,393,686·99

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopgate Str. Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Bombay.
Calcutta.
HongKong.
Kobe.
Cebu.
Manila.
City of Mexico.
Shangai
Yokohama.
Penang.
Panama.
Singapore.
San Francisco.
Washington, D.C
Canton.
Monterey.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager
BOMBAY OFFICE.
42/48 Church Gate Street

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 20,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new, MRS. L. ALMEIDA. Girgaum Bombay."

AMUSEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

TO-NIGHT!
TO-NIGHT!!
MONDAY, DECEMBER 10th,
ALSO
TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY DECEMBER
11th and 12th.
FIRST APPEARANCE IN INDIA OF

THE FAMOUS SOCIETY PIERROT PARTY

(*From the Alexandra Palace*, LONDON.)
A High class combination of clever and refined CONCERT ARTISTES direct from their
ENGLISH SUCCESSES.
AN ENTERTAINMENT SPECIALLY SUITABLE
for India and guaranteed to please all Classes.

COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EACH EVENING.

ADMISSION:
Rs. 3, Reserved Rs. 2 and Re. 1.
Plan of Seats at SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.,

ELYSIUM RINK.

AT THE REQUEST OF MANY PATRONS.
The Management begs to announce that
A CHRISTMAS BALL
Will be held at the RINK
On the most Spacious
DANCING FLOOR IN INDIA.
ON FRIDAY, 21st DECEMBER.

Tickets for a Gentleman and Lady Rs. 5.
Extra Tickets for a Lady Rs. 2.
Obtainable at SOUNDY & Co's. MUSIC STORE
Or at Messrs. MONGINI BROTHERS.

Refreshment at USUAL RATES at the REFRESHMENT BUFFET.

ROLLER SKATING RINK.

LEARNERS SESSIONS
Morning 8 to 9 For Gentlemen. } Admission and use of
Morning 10 to 12 For Ladies. } skates 8 annas.
SKATING SESSIONS.
Afternoon from 5-30 to 7-30. } Admission one rupee.
Evening from 9-30 to 11-30. }

RESERVED CLUB SESSION.
Every THURSDAY, 5-30 to 7-30.

SESSIONS FOR CHILDREN,
EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON
At 3 O'clock.
Admission for Children under 12 years of age with use of Skates, eight annas.

Arrangements can be made for Private, Family or Club Sessions.
Season Tickets and further particulars at
SOUNDY & Co's MUSIC STORE,
HORNBY ROAD.

NOTICE.

A RETIRED GOVERNMENT OFFICER with wide experience of Official business in various Departments, is willing to give the benefit of that experience to any Member of the Service or the Public requiring it, or to Native States, (in the form of oral or written advice, or by drawing up Representations to the Authorities) to mutual advantage. Terms moderate, according to actual time occupied. Apply to

F. R. J.,
FRERE ROAD, Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 1" at Rs. 2-12 per thousand: if printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. "Gazette Special No. 3" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand: if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

NOW AVAILABLE.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.
They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

R. SCOTT & Co., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMSSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.
OWALIA TANK VETERINARY STABLE AND COACH FACTORY.—Telephone No. 3032.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C. BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10 Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8-0 per cwt. delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages [illegible] by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

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AMICUS INTER AMICOS

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The Whip Hand. By Keble Howard.
Listener's Lure. By E. V. Lucas.
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The Private War. By Louis Joseph Vance.
Waifs of Circumstance. By Louis Tracy.
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THACKER & CO., LTD.,
BOOKSELLERS,
BOMBAY.

"SEALED TENDERS will be received on 20th December, 1906 at 4 P.M. in the Municipal Office, Surat, for the SUPPLY of 750 to 850 tons of DESHAGAR or SEEBPORE COAL, weighed and stacked at Varachha. Half of the quantity to be delivered in April, 1907, and the remainder in September, 1907. Every tender should be accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 500.

The Public Works Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender."

By Order,
A. M. GANDHI,
Secretary, Surat City Municipality.
6th December, 1906.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.
CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.
RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED FARES.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS at a fare and a half will be issued between any two Stations on the G. I. P. Railway (except for Passengers to and from Stations between Bombay and Kalyan both inclusive) from the 1st to the 31st December, 1906, both inclusive and will be available for completion of the return journey up to midnight of the 14th January, 1907.

2. Full particulars of the concession allowed over other Railways can be obtained at Stations or from the Undersigned,

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.
BOMBAY, THE 14TH NOVEMBER, 1906.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

BOMBAY EXTRA MEETINGS, 1906-1907.

IT is proposed to hold the FIRST EXTRA MEETING on SATURDAY, 15th December, 1906, and about 14 EXTRA MEETINGS will be held during the season.

Rates for Subscription for the EXTRA MEETINGS are as follows:—

	Grand Stand Enclosure and private Paddock.	Grand Stand and Enclosure only.
MEMBERS OF THE TURF CLUB.	Rs.	Rs.
Single Ticket	30	...
With the option of buying Tickets for Ladies .. .. .. each	5	...
NON-MEMBERS OF THE TURF CLUB.		
Book containing 14 Tickets	...	35
With the option of buying Tickets for Ladies...	10	...

N. B.—Member of the Turf Club, and Ladies, will receive Tickets. Non-Members of the Turf Club will receive Books of Coupons. Tickets and Books of Coupons are not transferable.
Ladies, and Members of the Turf Club, are admitted to the Private Paddock Free.
Non-Members of the Turf Club will be charged Re. 1 for admission to Private Paddock.

DAY TICKETS.

FIRST ENCLOSURE.		SECOND ENCLOSURE.	
Gentleman	Rs. 5	Single Ticket	Rs. 1-8
Lady or Child	„ 3	Lady or Child	As. 0-12

Season Tickets and Books of Coupons can be had only on application to—

THE SECRETARY, W. I. T. C.,
2, Morland Road, Byculla.

Day Tickets will be sold at the Gate only.
No Tickets or Books of Coupons will be issued without payment.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C. CLUB.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

THE FORT PREMISES
OF THE COMPANY WHICH HAVE BEEN
ENTIRELY REARRANGED
and the whole of the Building has been brought into use as
SHOW ROOMS
WHICH ARE NOW
THE BEST APPOINTED
AND MOST
COMPLETELY STOCKED
IN THE WHOLE OF
INDIA.

GROUND FLOOR.

North Side—

Dispensary, Surgical and Chemical and Scientific Instruments and Apparatus, Toilet Requisites, Photography, &c.

South Side—

Groceries, Provisions, Confectionery, Wines.

FIRST FLOOR.

East Side—

Jewellery, Electro-Plate, Silver Goods, Clocks.

West Side—

Stationery, Fancy Goods, Drawing and Surveying Instruments, Artists' Materials, and General Stationery sundries.

SECOND FLOOR.

China, Glass, Hardware, Lamps, Guns, Ammunition, Gymkhana, and Sporting Kit, Household Requirements Generally.

THIRD FLOOR.

The Company's Registered Office.

TO ENSURE THE COMFORT OF CUSTOMERS
A LIFT
has been built which will carry Customers to all floors and
ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND FANS
have been fitted throughout the Establishment.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDER FOR COAL.

SMITHY NUTS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chief ENGINEER at his Office, Ballard Road, up till 1-30 p.m. (I.S.T.) on THURSDAY, 3rd January, 1907, for the supply of about 400 tons South Hetton Smithy Nuts for twelve months ending 31st December, 1907.

1. A deposit of Rs. 250 to accompay the Tender.
2. Form of Tender with schedule, specification and agreement may be obtained at the Chief Engineer's Office, Ballard Road, on payment of Rs. 2.
3. The covers to be endorsed "Tender for Smithy nuts." The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.
4. The cost of Stamping the agreement to be borne by the successful tenderer.
5. Each Tender will be received on condition that the deposit accompanying it shall be absolutely forfeited if such Tender is withdrawn before the Tenderer receives formal instructions of the Trustees' decision in regard to his tender.

P. GLYNN MESSENT, M. INST, C.E.,
Chief Engineer.
Chief Engineer's Office, Ballard Road,
Bombay, 7th December, 1906.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 587 of 1890.

SYED HUSSEIN VALAD SYED HOOSEIN ALI of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant residing at Chuckla Street in house No. outside the Fort ....Plaintiff.
vs.
HAJI MIYA VALAD BALOO MIYA PATAN KOKNI and IBRAHIM CASSUM HAJI BAWA NADIR surviving trustees of the late HAJI ESMAIL VALAD MOOSAJI GOWLI deceased..........................Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of immoveable property dated the 1st day of October, 1906, the Sheriff has been directed to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION at the instance of Messrs Dikshit Dhanjisha and Soonderdas attorneys for the late Receiver Budrudin Abdulla Coor all the right title and interest of the defendants as surviving trustees of the late Haji Esmail Valad Moosaji Gowli deceased in the following property viz:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land admeasuring 255 Square yards with the Chawl standing thereon assessed by the Fazendars the Portuguese Church under No. 16 and 17 in the sub-district of Mandvie and bounded on the East by the Old Memon Wada Street, on the West by a privy passage, on the South by the Road leading to Chuckla or Bhajipala Road, and on the North by the house belonging to.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 22nd day of December, 1906, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 24th day of October, 1906.

K. F. MODY,
Assistant Commissioner.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for certain BUILDING WORKS on Colaba Reclamation for Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim.

The drawings may be inspected at the office of the Undersigned where copies of tenders may be obtained on payment of Rs 2.

The tender is to be accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 500 which will be forfeited in the event of any evasion or delay on the part of the Contractor to sign the Contract after acceptance of his Tender.

Tenders will be received by the Undersigned up to 2 P.M., on the 12th December, 1906.

Mr. Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

GOSTLING, CHAMBERS & FRITCHLEY.
Architects, &c.
CANADA BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD,
BOMBAY, 6TH DECEMBER, 1906.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 2 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO., BOMBAY.

PRESENTATION BOOKS,
TENNYSON'S COMPLETE WORKS.

	Rs.	a.
Full crushed polished Turkey Morocco, Extra tooled gilt designed cover, front and back, Extra gold roll. Solid gold edges. Marble tinted end papers	30	0
Full Crushed Turkey Morocco polished. Royal blue plain, extra gold roll, solid gold edges, Marbled end papers. With Photographic Illustrations	25	0
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Full Calf, red, extra gilt, gold roll gilt edges ...	16	0
Seal padded, gilt monogram round corners, gilt line, gold roll, red-gilt edge	12	8
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Full crushed polished Turkey Morocco Handed tooled gilt designed cover, front and back, gold line roll, solid gold edges marble ends. *(This binding is a handsome specimen of excellent workmanship.)* India paper edition 2 vols in 1...	40	0
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BYRON'S Poetical Works. The only complete and copyright text in one volume. With Portrait. Full polished calf. Gilt Floral designed back. Gold roll, Gilt top	16	8
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OXFORD EDITION Padded seal, round corners, Red gilt edges	4	8
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THE COMPLETE ANGLER. By Izaak Walton and Chas. Cotton, edited by R Le Gallienne Illustrated by Edmund H. New Bound in Real Turkey Morocco crushed, dark green. Inlaid handed tooled design on both covers. Edge lines and inner tooling. Gilt top. Very High class	27	8

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

ELLERMAN LINE OF STEAMERS,
(CITY AND HALL LINES,)
HOMEWARD SAILINGS.

THE S. S. "CITY OF BOMBAY" will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL on the 21st March, 1907. The S. S. "CITY of LONDON" is expected to LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL on the 18th April, 1907. Berths can be now engaged for former, and names registered pending arrival of plans, for the latter. Apply to,

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.

NOTICE.

THE ATTENTION OF MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS, Druggists and Vaidyas, is drawn to the Government Notification No. 7841, published at page 1102 of the Bombay Government Gazette," Part I of the 16th August, 1906, amending the OPIUM RULES and the form of License to be granted to Medical Practitioners and others, and they are hereby called upon to return to the office of the Assistant Collector of Abkari, in charge Excise Opium Department, Bombay Custom House, the Licenses they now hold to be renewed in the REVISED form by the 1st of January next, after which date all Licenses in the present form will be considered as cancelled,

G. W. HATCH,
Collector of Bombay.
BOMBAY CUSTOM HOUSE,
20TH NOVEMBER, 1906.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE
BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

THE INSTITUTE will REOPEN and NEW CLASSES will be formed on WEDNESDAY the 16th January, 1907. The Courses of Instruction are (1) Mechanical Engineering (2) Electrical Engineering (3) Textile Manufacture (4) Technical Chemistry (5) Sheet Metal Working and Enamelling. Full Technological Certificates, Scholarships Prizes Gold Medal and Licentiate Diplomas are awarded on the results of the Annual Examinations, Candidates for admission must apply in writing to the Principal on or before the 5th January, 1907, stating the course of instruction they desire to take. No candidate will be allowed to take more than one course at a time. All applicants will be examined on the 9th and 10th January 1907 at the Institute and only those who stand highest in the list of successful candidates to the number of available vacancies, will be admitted. The examination will commence each day at 10 A.M. (S.T.) and will be conducted in English.

The following are the subjects of the Examination.

a English Composition—a short essay.
b Drawing—Copying a drawing from black board.
c Arithmetic—as at Matriculation.
d Algebra—as at Matriculation and
e Natural Science, Mechanics and Chemistry—as at Matriculation. The following are the approximate numbers of available vacancies. (1) Mechanical Engineering—80. (2) Electrical Engineering 40. (3) Textile Manufacture 40; (4) Technical Chemistry 20, and (5) Sheet Metal Working and Enamelling 20.

Further particulars can be obtained from the Principal.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Honorary Secretary
7TH DECEMBER, 1906.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CHEAP FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS will be issued over the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's System at REDUCED RATES for CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

Return Tickets at Reduced Fares will also be issued for Horses from Bombay to any Station distant over 50 miles on the Broad-gauge Section.

For particulars see Notices exhibited at Stations.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.
GENERAL TRAFFIC MANAGER'S OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 3RD NOVEMBER, 1906.

BOMBAY 1ST EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 15TH DECEMBER, 1906.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P. M., on MONDAY, 10th December, 1906.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.
BOMBAY, 4TH DECEMBER, 1906.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

MATHERAN.

WITH a view to avoid inconveniences that arose after the Government Contract was abolished, Mr. LORD runs strong, durable, MANCHILS and other conveyances—supplied with best soft cushions, from NERAL to MATHERAN and BACK, and on the Hill. Lights Free, no Charges for detention, Hamals obedient. Intending Visitors are requested to apply to

N. H. LORD,
Matheran Stores.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th December, 1906, at 4-30 P.M. (Bombay time).

By Order of the Board & Director,
JAFFER JOOSAB & CO.,
Secretaries.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

1 D B B L Gun by E M Reilly in case.
1 large aviary with birds.

Furniture such as writing, dressing and wash hand tables, cupboards, wardrobe, chest of drawers, sofas, easy chairs, book and hat stands, iron safe.

1 Victorian organ with 29 music rolls.
2 folding harmoniums.

A lot of Zulu curios picked up in the Monie Bush near Ukandhia, Zululand, after the big fight, consisting of stabbing and throwing assegais, knob-kerry's shields, chief Induna's stick and grass mat.

On account of the Insurance Office concerned:—
1 bale 60 pieces grey shirtings 38 inches oil damaged.

By order of N C Macleod, Esq, Official Assignee and on account at the risk of the concerned:—
46 cases liqueurs and wines such as kummel, burgundy, cocoa and tonic wines and Italian vermouth,

By order of N C Macleod, Esq, Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Huridas Lukhmichund Desai, an insolvent:—
A large lot of silver and copper coins, 1 gold coin iron safe, teakwood, stand with drawers, sign board, etc

By order of N C Macleod, Esq, Receiver in Suit No. 288 of 1906, Rahimkhan vs Amirbibi and another embroidered long coat and waistcoat and 2 shawls.

At 3 p.m.
Several gent's biycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred light victoria.
1 light vis-a-vis.
1 French polished office shigram.
1 double seated brougham.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTIONS SALE OF REELING SWEEPING WASTE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction by order of the agents of the Currimbhoy Mills and the Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney Mills, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Abdeali Salebhai and Co., TO MORROW TUESDAY the 11th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the premises of the said Mills, at Delisle Road, Parel.

14 candies Waste of the Pabaney Mills.
10 „ „ „ Currimbhoy Mills.

A deposit of 50 p. c. will be required at the time of sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture such as sliding dining table and chairs, mirror sideboard, dumbwaiter, marble-topped tables and teapoys, drawing room set of sofas and chairs lined rich-plush cabinets and chiffoniers, English bedsteads, single and double almiras clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, marble-topped dressing and wash-hand tables, elegant English built C spring victoria by Windover, handsome grey Arab horse, set of harness, sweet-toned ebonized cottage pianoforte by Rose & Co., Persian carpets, rich table ornaments, windproof lamps, garden plants in pots, etc., the property of J. Lenhart, Esq., proceeded to Europe.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF MACHINERY DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

Under instructions from the Adjusters, re Fire Loss in the "Victory Mills" at Fergusson Road, Parel, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will receive private offers for the purchase of the following machinery salved from the late fire at the above Mills, up to Friday 14th December, 1906.

All Machinery on the top Floor, i.e. all mules, Hydrant Service and Heating pipes.
14 Ring Frames No. 14, 27, 13, 26, 12, 25, 11, 24, 10, 28, 9, 22, 8, 21, in Block No. 2.
Roving Frames. 4 Howard and Bullough's Frames and 2 Asa Lees, destroyed in Block. No. 2.
34 Reels in Block No 2.
2 Reels in Block No. 3.
And 163 Cast Iron Pillars and 64 Water Gutters.
N.B. A deposit of Rs. 1,000 should accompany each tender.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
BOMBAY 10TH, DECEMBER, 1906.

BENNETT & COMPANY
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF GRAIN SWEEPINGS, OLD WOOD, IRON, &c.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Prince's and Victoria Docks, Messrs. BENNETT and Company THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (Standard Time), sell by Public Auction at Prince's and Victoria Docks:—

A lot of Grain sweepings, old wood, iron, &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent, will be required at the time of Sale.

Under instructions from Mr. Jeejeebhoy Nowroji, the mortgagee in possession of the business, carried on under the style of "The Motor house" at 62 Apollo Street, within the Fort, Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 14th instant at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at the said shop all the goods and stock-in-trade therein.

The above goods are now on view.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Properties at Dadur.

Under instructions from the Executor of the Estate of the late Mr. Narandas Dhanji Messrs BENNETT & Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of January, 1904, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises the following properties:—

LOT I.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Portuguese Church Road, at Dadur, near Mahim, in the City of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 280 square yards and 6/9 of a square yard or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No., 30, New No. B/35 25, old survey No. 377, and New Survey No. 2/1462. together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 3203 (7) and Street No. 667 F and bounded as follows:—

That is to say on or towards the north by the said public road, called Portuguese Church Road, on or towards the south by the oart belonging to F. Murzello, on or towards the east by the ground of Mahadeo Sakharam Shasanker, and on or towards the west by lot No. II.

LOT II.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Portuguese Church Street, at Dadar, near Mahim, in city and registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 218 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of land revenue under No. 30, New No. 1/3,525, old. Survey No., 379, and New Survey No. 1/1,462, and registered in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward No., 3,203 (8) and 3,203 (9), and street No. 669 G. and 669 H and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the north by the said Portuguese Church Street, on or towards the South by the property of F. Murzello, on or towards the east by lot No. 1, and on or towards the west partly by the property of F. Murzello and partly by the said Portuguese Church Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Payne & Co., Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.
BOMBAY, 10TH DECEMBER, 1906.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY.—A small consignment of the NEW ERA two speed gear BICYCLES have been sent out at Manufacturer's risk and are consequently available at an exceptionally low price. For inspection apply—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

CLEARANCE SALE for one week only of Hinks Lamps, Platedware, Cutlery, Table ornaments and Porcelain at M. BRESLAUER & Co. Church Gate Street.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay.

FOR SPECTACLES Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a NEAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Competition defied. The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co. Opposite Evans Fraser, Fort.

PICTURE POST CARDS IN PHOTO TRI-COLOUR of Native Indian Characters and Types, BABAJEE SAKHARAM & Co., Esuf Buildings, BOMBAY.

MANURE.—Patent Phosphatic Manure at Re. 1 per lb. Nice for roses. Genuine Guano at As. 6 per lb PALEKAR & Co., Sitaram Building, Bombay.

ANGELICA GLYCERINE SOAP, with a fascinating Violet Perfume, makes woman Beautiful.—KING & CO., Cheapest Picture Framers, Church Gate St., Bombay.

CHILD'S PONY, WANTED, quiet and Small.—Address "A. W.," Care of this Office.

HORSES! HORSES! HORSES.—Fresh Consignment of ARAB HORSES, POLO PONIES, etc., etc., expected every week and are on view at the stables of Messrs. ABDOOL REHMAN MIRZA & Co., Morland Rd. Byculla, Bombay.

STAR GILDING WORKS.—ELECTRO-PLATER and GILDERS. Cheapest and best House in the Trade. 7-10, Girgaum Road, Bombay.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

GRAND COLLECTION OF XMAS CARDS, 5,000 varieties to select from, Prices defy Competition. Splendid novelties in varieties of fancy leather and plush goods for presentation. DUBASH & Co., 87, Medows Street

Messrs. SULLEMAN ABDOOL WAHED & Co.—Consignment of fresh shipment of ARAB HORSES, POLO PONIES, REMOUNTS, etc., expected every week. Landing season commenced. Inspection invited at the Byculla Commission Stables, 194, Bellasis Road, Bombay.

GILDING, ELECTRO and NICKEL PLATING, Rubber Stamps, Die Sinking and Copper Plate Printing—Cheapest and most Durable—executed carefully. Also Visiting Cards, Inscriptions on presentation articles, Brass Sign Boards, Peons' Badges, Blocks and Stereos &c., made by skilled artist.—NANABHAI MAHADEV and Co., Jewellers and Watch Makers, 95 Meadow St., Bombay.

NEVER DESPAIR: ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, PLEURISY and PNEUMONIA INSTANTLY relieved and POSITIVELY cured by "KADI." Dr. A. L. PUSHONG writes from Lucknow:—"Kadi is a sovereign remedy for respiratory diseases, Rs. 1-8.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Medows Street Fort, Oriental Bank Building.

DHANAMAL CHELLARAM, Manufacturing Jeweller and Silk Merchant, 62-64 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, begs to call attention to his large and varied Stock of Carpets, Magnificent Crepes and Silks, Ivory and Sandalwood Boxes, Brass and Copper Ware, Oriental Jewellery, Precious Stones, Gold and Silver ware, Antique Silk Rugs and Embroideries, Camel Hair Shawls, Maltese Lace, etc., An inspection is invited

NEW and 2nd HAND CARRIAGES in stock. Repairs promptly executed under experienced maistries. Painting and Varnishing, a speciality. M. C. FERNANDES & Co. Coach Builders 837, Girgaum Rd., Kennedy Bridge, Bombay.

RAVAL & CO., Marble Merchants, Contractors, 13, Bank St., Fort, Bombay. All Marble Works, Plain and Encaustic flooring, Dado white glazed Tiles and Roofing executed promptly at Moderate Prices.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES and Ranges to burn Coal, Wood, or Oil, and Kitchen Requisites in stock.—STOVE DEPOT, 17, Church Gate Street.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest, and visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest.—Portrait Painting in oil on Photographic Basis a Speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings, Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 2 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette" Office.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE—Is a small neatly bound BOOK, covering all RATES in 32nds—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4 23/32d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts. "The cheapest, best, and most convenient."—*Vide Press Notices.* Price:—Rs. 2.

TARACHAND PURSRAM RAMSWAMI DIAMOND MERCHANT and JEWELLER by appointment to H. E. the Governor of Bombay. Dealer in Carpets, Shawls, Silks and all kinds of Draperies. Also has a very fine collection of Indian, Chinese and Japanese Curios which he offers at very reasonable rates. An inspection is solicited. Head Office, 63 Meadows St., Fort, Bombay. Branch Offices: Calcutta, Rangoon and Yokohama.

ON HIRE.—DECENT VICTORIAS and reliable single Harness HORSES. Terms Moderate. Apply ANDERSON and Co., Byculla. Agents for Poona and, Mahableshwar—ADURJEE and BROTHERS.

BOMBAY GAZETTE WEEKLY EDITION—Issued every Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 7; Quarterly Rs. 4. Post free.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant. No. 4, Ch. G. St., Fort, Bombay. Established 1877.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report. Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion. Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain Share Lists and Rates of Exchange. List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week. Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10 Single Copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs made and Supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates, Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager. The Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription, yearly Rs. 12. Half-yearly Rs. 7 and Quarterly, Rs. 4. Post Rs. 15-12; Rs. 8 and Rs. 5. English Subscription £1-1-0, per year Post Free.

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS. An absolutely non-irritant and a positive cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red and Weak Eyes, Granulated or Inflamed lids, Itching and Watering of the eyes, Scales on the lids. Intolerance of light, Corneal Ulcers, and other stubborn affections of the Eye, By an Ophthalmic Surgeon. Re. 1.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Meadows Street, Fort, Oriental Bank Building.

HARNESS.—Two sets of SINGLE HARNESS, for Horse 15 to 16 hands, in excellent and serviceable condition. Offers will be received by No 8048, Advt Dept "Bombay Gazette."

OLD BOOKS.—Advertiser will be glad to receive lists of Old and Rare Books relating to Indian History and Events. Nett Prices should be marked to facilitate selection and purchase. Address "BIBLIOPHILE," No. 8088. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special time and fare tables of all the Indian Railways. Abstract of rules and Regulations, distances and fares from Bombay, to places in India and Abroad Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and dak departures, places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price, Eight annas. [illegible] including Postage.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

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DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co., of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay

GIBBONS & Co., House, Land & Estate Agents, Register kept of Houses Apartments and Offices to let in all parts of India.

Proprietors of "Exchange & Mart and East India Bureau," the best Advertising Medium in the East Rent and Bills collected and Debt Recovery.

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Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 411 & 412
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CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED, WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED
MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed. The Sisters feed, nurse, and clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

The Home is supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions and Donations and Subscriptions will be thankfully received and acknowledged by

THE SISTER IN CHARGE,
THE HOME FOR THE AGED,
Mulkapett, Hyderabad, Deccan.

TO LET.

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BOMBAY SEASON, BUNGALOWS FLATS and apartments in healthy localities. Special arrangements for short and long leases. Office premises on Hornby Road and other business part of the Fort. Spacious and commodious, plenty of light and air.

For further particulars apply to
B. SAKHARAMJI & Co.,
House Agents.
No. 2, Dean Lane.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Building Materials.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises THISDAY, MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (Standard Time). The materials for removal of the following buildings:—

The materials of Building Street No. 164-166, Case No. 109 Junction of Falkland Road and Ardesir Dady Street.

The materials of building Street No. 152, 154—156, Case No. 230; 231 Shaikmemon Street.

The materials of building Street No. 85—87; 81—83, Case No. 299—300, Kitchen Garden.

AUCTION SALE of Different Kinds of Seeds.

Under instructions from Messrs Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co. Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction TOMORROW, TUESDAY, the 11th Inst. at 2-30 P.M. (S. T.) at Frere Bunder next to Tank Bunder on account of the concerned the undermentioned goods damaged by smoke fire and water ex. S.S. "Chupra"—

About 5502 Bags poppy seed, linseed, rapeseed, castorseed, myraballams, gingelly seed, gum tincuttings, Fieber &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on FRIDAY, the 14th Inst at 3-15 p.m. (Standard Time.) The Materials for removal of the following buildings:—

The materials of building street No. 17-21, Case No. 118 Buffalo stable 2nd Pathan Street.

The materials of buildings street No. 208—7210.218, Case No. 52 and 52 Girgaum Back Road.

The Materials of building Street No. 5,3,2-4,2B,2,1A4 Case No. 3539,40, and 43,44,45.46 Bhatwadi Passage No. 3 & Bhatwadi Lane.

The Materials of building Street No. 14, 16-17, 19 Case Nos. 26, 27 and 29 Mulakwadi.

MENESSE & Co.
BOMBAY, 10TH DECEMBER, 1906.

J. L. TULLOCH

HAS JUST LANDED a new Shipment of AUSTRALIAN HORSES comprising THOROUGH-BRED CHARGERS, POLO PONIES, PAIRS TEAMS, etc.

The well known Pentagon Brand will arrive by the next boat.

All communications to be Addressed to

J. L. TULLOCH,
c/o R. SCOTT & CO.,
BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES.

JARRAHWOOD.

WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

Messrs. MILLARS' KARRI & JARRAH Co. (1902) Ld.,
2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL
is allowed on every cycle bought of us.
LATEST MODELS £2.10 to £6
Packed and Delivered Free
200 Second-Hand Cycles
£1 to £2.10
EARN A CYCLE
MEAD CYCLE CO. Dept. C 26.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, December 7.

SECURITIES—		
2½ per cent. Consols	86 5/8	= —1/8
3 per cent. Rentes	96 1-4	= + 1/4
3 per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	103 5/8	= — 3/8
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	44 1/8	= — 1/8
SILVER—		
Spot in London	31 13/16	= + 1/4
3 months hence	31 15/16	= + 1/4
Spot in New York	68 3/4	= + 1/2
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·26 1/2	= + 1/2
Berlin cheques	20·49½	= — 1/4
New York Demand	4·84 1/4	= — 3/8
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	6 pr. ct.	— unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	5 5/8	= + 1/8
6 months' sight Bank Bills	4 3/4	= unchanged
3 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	5 7/8	= "
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	5 1/4	= "
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	3 3/4	= unchanged
7 day market loans	4 1/4	= "

Extra Council Bills allotments Bills on Calcutta Rs. 10,00,000 at 1s. 4 1/8d.

Do Madras Rs. 10,000 at 1s. 4 1/8d.

Transfers on Calcutta Rs. 10,00,000 at 1s. 4 3/16d

SKIN SALES.

Sheep skin sale opened to-day. Good demand at last sale rates.

WHEAT—Dull

RAPESEED—

Brown 44 1/2 April-May buyers firm

LINSEED—

Linseed Bold 45 7/8 — 3/8 Dec.-Jan. sellers dull

COFFEE—

Coffee in New York 7 1/4.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£ 80,000
Gold to Bombay	£ 40,000

IN LIVERPOOL—

Cotton Market closed	active
East Indian	quiet
Manchester	steady
Total Sales	10,000
Spot	5·96 — 7
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10 1-16 + 1/8
Sold on speculation and for Export	1,5.0
Imports	18,0.0
Futures closed	easier

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·57	5·51	5·55
—8	—9	—9
Mar.-Apr.	Apr.-May	May-June.
5·55	5·57	5·59
—9	—9	—10
June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept
5·60	5·61	5·54
—10	—10	—11

Receipts at U. S. Ports	61,000
Do. last year	44,000
Exports to Great Britain	22,000
Do. do Continent	31,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	10·95— 8 } *
Futures, month of Dec	9·93—11 }
Do. do. Mar	10·23— 7

* Declined owing to weak cables and to bearish visible supply figures.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	10—3/4
Futures, month of Jan	10·42—1
Do. do. Mar	10·52—1
Tone at close	steady

COTTON.

	Bales.
Week's Receipts, at U. S. Ports	440,000
Week's Exports to Great Britain	133,000
" " Continent	159,000
Stock at U. S. ports	1,224,000
" Interior "	614,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 7 December :—

Cotton	13,460	bales.
Wheat	6,154	cwts.
Linseed	2,684	"
Rape, Rai and Mustard	2	"
Gingellyseed	17,808	"
Poppyseed	35	"
Groundnuts	402	"
Castorseed	1,799	"
Rice	2,045	"
Myrabollams	3,652	"
Cottonseed	13,497	"
Mowraseed	266	"
Gram	1,075	"
Joowar	1,397	"
Maize	nil	

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold bullion Rs. 4,32,400.
Gold coin Rs. 67,500
Silver bullion Rs. 10,74,464
Ex s s "Arabia" from London.

BOMBAY, Saturday Evening.

Our local cotton market is quite steady with a fair enquiry for forward delivery from shippers, chiefly for Japan, and a moderate turn over is reported. At the closer prices about Re. 1 higher than the official quotations noted at foot.

Sterling exchange is strong with few buyers of Bank T. T. at 1s. 4 5-32d. another heavy batch of Council Transfers are announced this morning, to Calcutta at 1s. 4 3-16d. Rupee Paper is steady at about our quotations given below.

SHARES.

Petits	Rs	3,265	January.
Davids	,,	385	do

BOMBAY, December 8.

Exchange.—Tone strong.

Bank T. T.	1s. 4 1/8d to 5/32d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4 3/16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.	1s. 4 17/32d.
Do. 6 do do.	1s. 4 11/16d.
French Francs 3 m/s sight D A	172 3/4
Marcks 3 do. do.	141 1/2
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	162 1/2
Shanghai 30 do. do.	224
Japan 30 do. do.	148 3/4

Government Paper.—3 1-2 p. c. Tone, Steady.

Cash	95-1
1st Settlement 7th Jan.	95-6

Money Market.—Tone firm.

Bank Rate—

Bank of England since	19th Oct.	6 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do.	29th Nov.	8 do.
Bank of Bengal do.	6th Dec.	9 do.
Bank of Madras do.	6th Dec.	7 do.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

	Fine.	F-G	Goods.	Delivery.
Bengal, H.-G. (Ry. terms)	188	178	..	25 Jan.
Do M.-G. (Ry terms)	189	181	...	25 Dec.
S. Punjab M G	190	182	..	25 Jan.
Oomrawattee (descriptions) M-G.	208	202	..	do
Khandeish (M-G)	200	194	...	25 Dec.
Do (M-G)	200	144	..	25 Jan.
Khangaum, fair staple (M-G) Karanja do (M-G) Akola do (M-G)	203	203	...	do
Yeotmal (M. G.)	223	217	..	do
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M-G)	220	214	..	do
Nagpur Kamptee (M-G)	225	219	...	do
Broach (M.G.)	257	...	241	25 Mar.
Muttia (M. G.)	200	194	...	25 Jan.
Bengal, M G	192	184	...	Ready.
Do	189	181	..	25 Dec.
Do	190	182	..	25 Jan.
Jalgaon	202	197	..	do.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	Steady.
Estimated sales	6,000 bales.
Imports	22,000 "

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·62	5·59	5·60
plus 5	plus 5	plus 5
Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
5·60	5·62	5·64
plus 5	plus 5	plus 5
June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5·65	5·66	5·60
plus 6	plus 5	plus 6

ARRIVAL OF R. I. M. S. "CANNING."

The Royal Indian Marine Steamer "Canning," Commander S.D. Vale, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, which port she left on, the 5th instant with the 101st Grenadiers, with 10 officers, 1 lady, 1 warrant officer, 16 native officers, 793 men rank and file, 120 followers, 64 women, 55 children, and 12 horses. Besides she brought 10 men of the 105th Maharatta Light Infantry. The troops and details were landed at the Sassoon Dock. The 101st Grenadiers proceeded to Mhow, by two special troop trains. The native details were attached to the native details, pending disposal. The following are the names of the officers :—Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. S. Searle; Major G. W. Jennly, I.M.S.; Major and Mrs R. M. Betham; Lieutenants J. A. Bean, F. G. Brown, S. J. G. Beaumont, W. R. G. Norton, and J. D. M. Hogg; 2nd Lieutenants A. N. Duke and G. F. Barington; Assistant Surgeon P. W. R. Brown; Band Master C. Pereira, Mrs. Pereira and daughters.

THE MOST BRACING OF BATHS.

A delicious sensation of Coolness and purity instantly follows a bath containing a little Condy's Fluid, which invigorates the body and braces the nerves in a manner that is unattainable by any other means. The Cooling and Bracing effects are Simply Magical—They last for several hours. Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. All substitutes are greatly inferior. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Deaths, and Memoriam Notices which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 3 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. Cash strictly in Advance.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GREGORY—December 6, at 1, Lansdowne Road, Calcutta, the wife of G. M. Gregory, of a daughter.

HOYLE—December 3, at Park View, Cawnpore, the wife of Mr. Morris Hoyle, of a son.

MILLIGAN—December 2, at Lyallpur, the wife of S. Milligan, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Punjab, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ALLUM—RENNISON—November 3, in the Roman Catholic Church, Simla, by the Rev. Father Callistus, O C, Kenneth Charles, Punjab Police, third son of Major Allum, Ordnance Department, to Frances Isabel, second daughter of the late Henry Martin Rennison, Military Accounts, Simla.

LATOUCHE—RIDGLEY—December 1, at Mount Abu, by the Rev. P. S. Grove, Chaplain, Charles Burnett Malcolm, eldest son of late Lt-General W. P. LaTouche, Indian Army, to Ellen Frances, younger daughter of late H. W. Ridgley of St. Holens, I. of W.

DEATHS.

EVANS.—November. 29, at Moradabad, U. P., Rev Thomas Evans of the Baptist Missionary Society, of heart failure aged 80 years.

MACFARLANE.—December 5, in London, John Macfarlane, of the Imperial Library, Calcutta, in his Fortieth year.

SHAW—December 4, at Lucknow, Lieut Godfrey Harry Shaw, 6th King Edward's Own Cavalry, aged 24 years the result of an accident.

RUBBING "VEGETINE" KILLS THE PAIN.

"VEGETINE" is the latest discovery of Scientific Pharmacy. It is a salve or Ointment manufactured from VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS ONLY. It can be used for every purpose where a healing Ointment is indicated and also as a Liniment or Embrocation.

FOR Eczema ; Pimples ; Sunburn ; Freckles.

FOR Cuts ; Bruises ; Burns ; Scalds ; Piles ; Boils.

FOR Sciatica ; Rheumatism ; Stiff Joints ; Muscular Pains.

12 As. per pot.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY THE CHEMISTS,

Kemp & Co Ld

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 22m. Sun sets, 5h. 23m. High water, 5-23m., 6-28a. Low water, 0-30a.

Election of a Municipal Councillor by Justice of the Peace, Corporation Hall, 3-30 p.m., B. T.

Prize distribution, Dr. A. de Silva, High School, Dadar, 6 p.m., S. T.

Town Hall, Pierrot Party Entertainment.

Roller Skating Rink.

Mahim Charitable Dispensary.—The total number of patients treated during November, was 4,702, the daily average being 156, New Admissions 1,096, Parsees 456, Hindoos 2,401, Mahomedans 1,402, Christians 443. 46 children were vaccinated this month.

Skating Rink Ball.—The management announces a Christmas Ball to take place on the 21st instant. Dances in such a suitable place will no doubt be popular, as the Rink is so well ventilated and much better suited for dancing than the hot and stuffy Town Hall.

The Wadia Mahim Dispensary.—The following is a statement of the number of patients who attended the J. N. Wadia Charitable Dispensary, Mahim, Bombay, during the month of November:—Males, 740; females, 549; male children, 296; female children, 280 :—Total 1865, Average 62·2.

The Hon'ble Mahomed Shah Din.—Under the presidency of Moulvi Rafi-ud-din Ahmad, Barrister at-Law a meeting of the Anjumani-zianul-Islam was held at Grant Road, yesterday afternoon in which it was unanimously resolved to send a message of thanks to H. E. the Viceroy for the appointment of the Hon'ble Mahomed Shah Din, Barrister-at-Law a judgeship in the Punjab Chief Court, Mr. Shah Din is the first Mahomedan occupant of a seat in the Chief Court Bench.

A Young Parsee's Suicide.—In Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay, on Saturday, Mr. M. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquest on the body of Kaikhushro Burjorji Patel (38), Parsee. The deceased lived at Grant Road and was unmarried. For some time past he had been in a depressed state of mind. On Friday night he was found suffering from hydrochrolic and poisoning and was immediately put under medical treatment but died the following morning. A letter was found on him in which he stated he took this step as he was tired of life. A verdict of suicide was returned,

THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.

Mr. Gell Returns to Bombay.

Mr. H. G. Gell, M.V.O., Commissioner of Police, Bombay, who returned to Bombay from Europe on Friday, by the P. and O. steamship "Arabia," resumed the charge of his Office on Saturday, from Mr. W. L. B. Souter, an acting incumbent of the Office. Mr. Gell, who is a popular officer in Bombay, received a hearty welcome on his landing into Bombay, when he was garlanded by some of the well-known citizens of Bombay. On Saturday afternoon, Mr. Souter, left the Head Police Office, after handing over his charge to Mr. Gell, when he was garlanded by Mr. Ramchandra R. Dharadhar, Head Clerk to the Commissioner. Speaking on behalf of the staff, Mr. Ramchandra thanked Mr. Souter for all he had done for them during his stay in Bombay and particularly for his scheme for the increase of pay of the Office staff. Mr. Souter, in reply thanked Mr. Ramchandra and the staff and regretted that the scheme he had formulated had not been carried out during his acting term of the Office, but he hoped that it being left in abler hands of Mr. Gell, would be carried out shortly. He appreciated the hard work done by the staff till late hours in the evening. After shaking hands with the European Police Officers, and the men of the staff present, Mr. Souter wished them good luck and left,

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

The following is the list of messages remaining undelivered during the week, in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay :—

Madras, Park Town, Sahasrabudhie, Girgaon Back Road ; Dewas, Balasaheb Nimbalkar, c/o Balvantrao Jegtap ; Mohamedabad, Bishaser Sonar, Junnebombakhana ; Mohanlalganj, O. R., Kamptapershad, c/o Bhandass Chelaram, Angrez Bazar ; Bhatkel, Babaralli Mohamadmir, Kasamiohalla ; Kohat, Mohamedbhoy, Mirate Chini Frosh ; Poona City, Kumthekar, Crawford Market ; Karachi City, Sayad Rashid Dhorawala, Husanji's Stable ; Paris, Makan ; Secunderabad, Dc., Hussinali Kasimbhoy, Kalasi Chackla ; Karachi City, Joosab Haji Alarakhia, Lower Teli Galli ; Calcutta, Meherjee Maccarthy, Apollo Street ; Lahore, Fazaldin, Colass Tailoring Co. ; Kumta, Narnabaslagyi ; Mursan, Narandass, through Durgadass Beharilal ; Udaipur, U. C., Bheeraji Munsingh ; Mogok, Naunalal Chotalal Pambri Hanaumanpale ; Bonvad, Balbhadradas Brijlal ; Miraj, Abdulkadir Mesta, Sorabji's Chawl opposite Stone Factory ; Shaddar, N. W., Calicut, A. Z. A. E. ; Dwarka, Mahomed Musa, c/o Haji Ismail. Address not known.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

THE CUTCHI DASA OSWAL CASTE.

Factions in the Caste.

In the High Court, on Saturday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar resumed the hearing of the suit of Champsi Cooverji against Jethabhoy Narsi, which had been partly heard on the day previous. Mr. Inverarity, with the Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Matubhoy, Jamitram, and Madon, appeared for the plaintiff. The Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate-General, with Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Wadia, Ghandhi and Co., appeared for the defendant. This was a suit for a declaration that plaintiff was entitled to make inspection of books of accounts and documents belonging to the Mahajan, or general assembly of the Cutchi Dasa Oswal caste in Bombay and to take copies.

The plaint stated that, the parties were members of the caste in question, defendant being the President of the Managing Committee. Both were Trustees of the caste property, and of the Jain Darasar, known as the temple of Ananthnathji Maharaj. The other trustees were Lalji Vasanji, Meghji Khetsi, Maneckji Jethabhoy, Devsi Bhimsi, Pitambar Kanji, and Murji Ghelabhoy. The accounts and documents relating to the Mahajan and the Derasar were kept in the custody of a mehta or clerk, appointed by the trustees. By the rules of the Mahajan, the members of the caste had a right to inspect and take copies of the books and documents; but the trustees had an absolute right by the rules, to have access to them, to inspect them, and take copies. On complaints made by several members of the caste to the plaintiff, he had reason to believe that the funds of the Mahajan were misapplied by certain unauthorised persons, and the caste had lately adopted various resolutions in an irregular manner, whereby the castemen felt aggrieved, and the plaintiff desired to inspect the books and minutes, with a view to ascertain the truth and take such action under advice as might be necessary. On 3rd August 1905, the plaintiff attended at the Derasar, but inspection was refused to him by the Mehta, Thakarsi Leherchand, who required him to produce the defendant's consent. On 16th August plaintiff's attorneys wrote to the defendant of what had happened. On 25th August, defendant's attorneys wrote to plaintiff's attorneys giving an appointment for inspection in the temple in the following afternoon. Inspection was then given to him of the Mahajan's minute-book ; but just as he was going to take a copy, he was prevented by the Mehta, who said he did so, under the defendant's orders, as defendant's consent was necessary to the taking of a copy. Correspondence ensued, in which an inspection was allowed ; but the copying was refused. Hence the suit.

The funds and property attached to the Derasar, moveable as well as immovable, are approximately estimated at Rs. 12,00,000 ; the temple is situated at Mandvi. The Mahajan's property is an oart known as Narsi Natha's, and mostly used for feasting purposes, situated at Khadak ; it is of an estimated value of Rs. 1,00,000. Accounts relating to these funds and properties are involved in the suit.

The defendant urged in his written statement that the questions raised by the plaintiff related entirely to the internal management of the caste affairs. Plaintiff did not at any time act as a trustee ; since the filing of this suit, the caste had dismissed him from his office ; he was also removed from the Managing Committee. Not acting on his sole or personal responsibility, defendant had always acted on the resolution of either the trustees, or of the Managing Committee. Plaintiff had, therefore, no cause of action against him personally ; the suit as constituted was bad and unmaintainable. As full and free inspection was allowed to the plaintiff, his action in filing this suit was hasty and vexatious. He was acting under the advice and at the instigation of members who had fallen out with the caste, and separated themselves from the main body of the Mahajan. Inspection was asked to enable the seceders in trying to find fault with the trustees and the Committee, and to harass and annoy them in all possible ways. When the caste was quite convinced that the plaintiff had gone over to the opposite or the seceders's faction, the Committee called upon him to explain his conduct. He failed to attend the meeting convened for the purpose ; his dismissal from his official function was the outcome of it. The Committee's resolutions were confirmed by the caste, in the meeting of 28th October 1905. Since the 6th October, on which the plaintiff had failed to attend the meeting of the Committee, orders were passed by the Committee withholding further inspection from him, as he was no longer regarded as a member of the Mahajan.

The hearing was proceeded with.

HIGH COURT DECLINES TO INTERFERE.

Order as District Judge or Sessions Judge ?

On the Appellate Side of the High Court, the Hon, Mr. Justice Batty and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton, have disposed of an application for revision of an order passed by Mr. Knight, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad on the 4th July 1905, granting sanction, under Section 195, Criminal Procedure Code, to the complainants Bhat Nanu Mansukh and Gopal Mansukh, for the prosecution of petitoner Shastri Shivshanker Sadashanker and Harilal Mohalal on a charge of perjury punishable under section 193, Indian Penal Code. Mr. Weldon, instructed by Mr. Lallubhai A Shah, appeared for the petitioners ; and Mr. R. W. Desai and Mr. Manurbhai Nanabhai appeared for the complainants.

It was argued for the petitioners that the Sessions Judge had no jurisdiction to grant the sanction to prosecute the statements in question having been made in the course of the examination of the petitioners before a Commissioner appointed by the District Court of Ahmedabad in connection with a civil miscellaneous application, which related to proceedings under a scheme framed by the Court, under section 539, Civil Procedure Code, for the management of the Karnamukteshwar temple. The Lower Court erred in ignoring the fact that there was no evidence to show that the statements in question were false ; and that it was for the present opponents to give *prima facie* proof of the identity of Runchhod, and that there was no evidence whatever to establish that identity, etc.

Mr. Justice Batty, in disposing of the application, said: There are three objections taken by the appellants to the trial proceeding in this case. 1st, That no valid sanction has been granted. 2nd, That there was no authority in the Commissioner to take evidence. 3rd, That the evidence adduced by the prosecution is inadequate. With regard to the first and last of these objections, they are matters which may be urged before the magistrate who is to deal with the case more properly than before this court, which is not in full possession of all facts, and is not called upon to give a definite judgment on the facts. If no sanction has been given, the case cannot proceed, and revocation by this Court is unnecessary. Whether the sanction has, properly speaking, been given by the District Court, or by the Sessions Court, is a point on which we hesitate to form an opinion, because we have not all the materials for doing so, and further enquiry may throw greater light on the matter. We understand that Mr. Knight has signed the proceedings both as District Judge and Sessions Judge, and that in the body of the order, he is described as District and Session Judge. No substantial injustice has been pointed out as likely to be the result of non-interference by us at this stage on the ground that no sanction has been given. Whether sanction has or has not been duly given, is a question depending on the facts to be established as to whether the Judge was acting in his capacity as District Judge or Sessions Judge. We are not in a position to enquire into those facts, and are not satisfied that they may ultimately prove fatal to the validity of the sanction. That is a question which may be appropriately raised and decided in the Court that has to proceed with the matter. And with regard to the question whether the evidence was recorded by an officer duly authorised, we need only refer to section 398, Civil Procedure Code, which empowers all Commissioners, unless otherwise directed, to examine any witness. As to the third point, it is possible that the case for the prosecution may ultimately be held insufficient to warrant a conviction, but it is the function of the Magistrate who deals with the case to determine that. We are unable to say that there is absolutely no *prima facie* case against the accused. We decline to interfere.

A LATE DETECTIVE OFFICER'S ESTATE.

Claim for Twenty-four Lakhs Dower.

In the High Court, Original Side, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell has commenced the hearing of a suit, brought by Banoo Begum, widow of the late Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali, head of the Criminal Investigation Department in Bombay, against Mr. Mir Aun barrister-at-law, at present in the employ of the Gwalior State, and his half brother and sister, son and daughter of the late Sirdar, by the plaintiff, in which the plaintiff prayed that the sum of rupees twenty-four lakhs, the amount of her dower, may be ordered to be paid to her out of her deceased husband's estate, and that it may be declared that the plaintiff had a right to remain in possession of the estate until the amount of the dower is paid to her. Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Mirza and Mirza, appeared for the plaintiff ; and Mr. P. J. Padshah, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormasjee, Dinshaw and Co., appeared for the first defendant.

The plaint stated that the plaintiff is the widow of the late Sirdar Abdul Ali, head of the Criminal Investigation Department of the Bombay Police. The first defendant is the son of the late Sirdar by his first wife and the second and the third defendants are the son and daughter by the plaintiff. Her case was that she was married to the late Sirdar at Deopur in the Nasik District in 1877 and in consideration of the marriage deceased agreed to pay her 80,000, Ashraffees, equivalent to Rs. 24,00,000, as her "maher" or dower. Deceased died in Bombay, leaving property of the value of Rs. 85,000 and the plaintiff and the defendants were to share it according to Mahomedan law. She was in possession of the estate, and claimed that she was entitled to retain that possession until the amount of the dower was paid. The first defendant had attempted to disturb the plaintiff's possession and for the first time had falsely alleged that plaintiff had released her claim on the dower. The other defendants had admitted her claim to the dower.

The first defendant's case was that the deceased's estate did not amount to Rs. 85,000 as alleged, but amounted to several lakhs and the Receiver appointed by the Court in another suit had taken charge of such portion of the property as he had been able to trace Defendant said, if any dower was fixed at the time of the marriage, that the same was voluntarily released by the plaintiff and it was to the other defendants' interest to admit the plaintiff's claim. Under the circumstances he prayed that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

The hearing was proceeded with.

MR. THOMAS ROBB'S INSOLVENCY.

The Secunderabad Civil Court was thronged on Dec. 7 with the creditors of Mr. Thomas Robb, who formerly carried on business as Robb & Co., at No. 104, Alexandra Road, and has filed a petition of insolvency. There was also a strong array of Solicitors and Pleaders representing various individual creditors and firms.

Messrs. Evans, Lescher and Webb, of London, were represented by Mr. H. K. Judge ; Messrs. A. Abid & Co., and Maneckji Nowroji, by Mr. Kavashah Edulji ; Messrs. Oakes & Co., and Addison & Co., of Madras, by Mr. O'Brien ; Messrs. Alladin & Sons, by Mr. Mir Ali; the Receiver of Galib Jung's Estate, by Mr. Dattopant Tulazukkar; and Messrs. Bezonjee Aderjee and Venogopal appeared for other creditors. Mr. Rajabahadur Pillay appeared for the Insolvent.

On the petition being called on for hearing before Mr. S. A. Adhikari, Mr. District Judge, Mr. O'Brien (representing Messrs. Oakes & Co. and Messrs. Addison & Co.), in addressing the Court, said that he was afraid that nothing much could be done in the matter that day, for the reason that according to Section 350 of the Civil Procedure Code, the Insolvent was required to be present in person before the Court, notwithstanding the fact that he was legally represented. The Court might remember that he (Mr. O'Brien) had applied for a warrant for the arrest of Mr. Robb which the Court granted, and it was therefore probable that Mr. Robb's knowledge of the warrant having been granted, had caused him not to appear in Court.

Mr. Rajabahadur Pillay, on behalf of the Insolvent, contended that it was not incumbent on a petitioner for insolvency to be present when the petition was being heard.

Mr. Kavashah Edulji said that when he applied for an attachment of the petitioner's property, on the ground that he was likely to leave the station, an assurance was given to the Court that he would not leave the jurisdiction of the Court, and yet, in spite of that assurance he had quietly slipped away.

At this stage the question arose as to why some of the notices to creditors had not been served.

Mr. Cameron, a creditor, asked permission to address the Court. Permission having been granted, Mr. Cameron said that he should like to know why all the creditors had not been served,

The Clerk of the Court replied that some of the creditors were in Bombay, and that to these summonses had only been sent on the 23rd November.

Mr. O'Brien said that Mr. Robb was at the present time in Coonoor, managing a Chemist business, he believed, on a salary of Rs. 200 or 250, of which no mention was to be found in the Schedule filed, and that therefore Mr. Robb was not insolvent.

Mr. Mir Ali, for Messrs. Alladin and Sons, asked the Court to order that the books be produced for perusal. Other Pleaders coincided with Mr. Mir Ali.

Mr. Cameron here asked the Court the meaning of the item in the Schedule, "Evans, Lescher & Webb *not ascertained*," whereupon Mr. H. K. Judge explained, on behalf of Messrs. Evans Lescher & Webb, that he acted as Attorney for that firm, who had supplied goods to the value of about Rs. 5,000 to Mr. Robb, and that as he could not pay for them, he (Mr. Judge) had applied to receive back the goods and sell them, and that there was a balance still due. This occurred before Mr. Robb filed his Schedule.

A creditor here stepped forward and asked permission to speak regarding the Schedule filed by Mr. Robb. The Court having granted the request, the creditor said that he was interested in the Schedule, he being a creditor for wages due, and that his name was omitted from it, and there were others also. Mr. Rajabahadur Pillay remarked that the creditor should speak for himself, and not mind the others. The Court asked how it was that the name of this creditor was not entered in the Schedule.

Mr. Rajabahadur Pillay, in reply to the Court, said that he admitted the liability : the creditor's name was accordingly entered.

The Court ordered an adjournment till the 30th of January, 1907, when Mr. Robb must attend.

HIGH COURT.—December 10.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr Justice Beaman.

For dismissal under Rule 785

21-05—Kanga and P—Bai Dinbai vs Bai Ruttonbai widow—Wadia G and Co

387-05—Jamsetjee R and D—Mewjee Liladhar vs Vadilal Virchand and others—Thakurdas and Co

Appeals for hearing and final disposal

1443—Mulla and M—Pestonjee Dadabhoy Bhundaree vs Abdialli Kaderbhai and others—Payne and Co

1444—Payne and Co—Sulliman Samjee vs The Bank of Bombay—Crawford B and Co

1446—Kanga and P—William Gerold Whyte vs F H de Brito—Raghavaya B and N

1447—Captain and V—Nawab Syed Sirdaralli Khan vs Samuel Pitts and Co Ld—Smetham B and N

1448—Payne and Co—Charles Vernon vs Culbbert Palph Marrett Edgelow G W and Co

1449—Crawford B and Co—Valli Mahomed Hossan vs Oosman Hassan and another—Nanu—and Co

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell.)

To speak to the Minutes of decree.

655-06—Thakurdas and Co—Shaik Ismail bin Shaik Moosa and others vs Amirbeebee widow and others—Smetham B and N and Mehta and S

For Consent Decree.

310-06—Mulla and M—Ballaji Annaji and others vs Moghibai—Tyabjee D and Co

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

361-04—Inperson—Loomba Sevaji and others vs Heera Roopaji—Maganlal J and G

577-06—Mirza and M—Banoo Begam widow vs Mir Aunalli Valad Mir Abdulally and others—Ardeshir H D and Co and M and M

528-06—Ardeshir H D and Co—Mir Aunalli Valad Mir Abdulally and others vs Mir Hassanally Valad Mir Abdulally and others—Mirza and M

131-06—Bhaishunker K and R—Narandas Ramji and others vs Narandas Ramji and others—Wadia G and Co

644-06—Little and Co—Thomas Joseph Strangman vs Luckmidass Harilal and others—Chitnis and M

775-05—Mulji and K—Bai Jamnabai widow vs Gulabchand Manalal—Ardeshir H D and Co

259-06—Ardeshir H D and Co—Assafally Alias Rojially Bluta Sarfraally vs Mir Aunalli valad Mir Abdulali and others—Mirza and M

2-06—Crawford B and Co—The Trustees for the Improvement of Bombay vs Ahmedally Shaik Kadurbhai and others—Shamrao M and M (Settled.)

360-06—Bigelow G and W and Co.—Runchord Narroon vs Ajoobai widow vs Thakurdas and Co.

318-06—Payne and Co—Huralj Culloo and others vs Mariambai Khushal—Tyabji and Co

544-06—Payne and Co—Mariambai vs Ebrahim Abdulla and others—Madhowji K and C

376-06—Thakurdas and Co—Abdul Kadar Alias Bala Maya bin Kassam Ooreshkar and another vs Marriam bai widow and others—Payne and Co and M K and O. C.

611-06—Mirza and M—Hajee Noor Mahomed Cassam vs N C Macleod—Unwalla and P

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar.)

Suit For hearing on question of Costs.

787-01—Khimji Khushall and others In re Muncherahaw Bomji Chothia Thucker Sursing Mathuradas—Madhowji K and Co

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

773-03—M-B-Chothia—The Advocate General of Bombay vs Syednurudin bin Syed Hisamudin—Captain and V

687-05—Matubhai J and M—Champsey Cooverjee vs Jethabhai Nursey and others—Wadia G and Co part heard

Petition for hearing.

J O Bowen for Govt.—In the matter of Land acquisition Act of 1894 and in Re Government and Merwanjee Muncherjee Cama and another—Ardeshir H D and Co part heard

Long Causes.

638-04—Mehta and S—Narayen Hosseo and other vs Ananta Rama—M B Chothia

847-01—Raghavaya B and N Gangadhar S Gokhall vs Abdool Hussain A Peerbhoy—Bicknell M and R

813-04-20007—Mulla and M—Rustomjee Ardeshir Cooper vs Morarjee Mohanji—Sorabjee and J.

123-06—Khanderao and L—Vedibal Gowribai widow—K J Billimoria.

106-06—Captain and V—Narmadabai widow vs Vithal Bapu Kacherakal.

492-03—Payne and Co—Aishabai vs Hoorbai and others—J R and D and M J M Mehta and S L T D and Co.

123-06—Khunderao S and L—Hajee Meya bin Mahomed Hoosein Khote vs Antonie Mignel Souza—Tyabjee D and Co.

337-04—Maganlal J and G—Hasanali Mahomedalli and others vs Esmailjee Sulliemanjee and others—Crawford B and Co

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar.)

After Parsi Matrimonial Court at 1 p. m.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

512-04—Molve H M and R Hurmukhrai Amulkchand vs Narotamdas Gordhandas and another Mansukhlal P and H part heard

303-05—Little and Co—The Bombay cloth Market Co Ld vs Jaganath Devji—Mirza and M.

132-06—Khunderao S and L—Pedad widow and other vs Domingo Gracis and others—Madha. K and N Testamentary suit.

12-05—Smetham B and N—Narayen Kashinath vs Harischandra Pandharinath—Tyabji D and Co.

13-06—Chitnis and M - Moreba Dhanji and others vs Harisch and Gopal—In person

14-06—Mirza and M—Vithalji Meghjee and another vs Vadji Toolshi—Himlal and T

Long Causes.

183-06—Madhawj and K—Gordhandas Morarji vs Mehran Manindram and others

371-06—Mulla and M—Haji Noor Mahomed Cassam Metha vs Dharamdas Jinabhai and others—Ardeser H D and Co

616-06—Maganlal J and G—Bewoobai widow vs Jevabai Alias Latyabkar bai—Bicknell M and R

517-06—Little and Co—Wishwanath Wasoodeoji vs Hassanalli Mahomedalj—Ardshir H D and Co

484-05—Raghavaya and B Mulshanker Pitamber and another vs Leonard R Douse—Mehta S and L

207-06—Payne and Co—Haji Juckeria Haji Ahmed and others vs Hormusji Nusserwanjee Serrval and others—Khanderao S and L

298-05—Smetham B and N—Balkrissondas Trjcumdas Thakurdas and another—Mirza and M and R and B

190-06—Payne and Co—N C Macleod vs Hormusjee Nusserwanjee Ghust and another—Thakurdas and Co

THE SCOTS BAZAAR.

The Last Day.

The Grand Bazaar which was held on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of last week, in the Town Hall of Bombay with the object of wiping off the remainder of the debt of the mess in the Marine Lines, was concluded on Saturday. when there was a large attendance of the public and considerable business was done at the stalls; and the side shows of the entertainments were also well patronised. The opening ceremony was performed by the Right Honourable Samuel Smith, M.P., who was supported on the platform by the Rev. J. Cameron, Senior Presidency Chaplain, the Rev, J. Laing, Lieut.-Col. Bannerman, Mr. James Macdonald, Mr Williamson and others.

The Rev. John Cameron in introducing the Right Honourable Samuel Smith stated that their distinguished visitor bore a name which was known for much good work—Church work, temperance work and national work. Nobody was more pleased to see a high honour conferred upon him than his friend in Bombay, who congratulated him heartily upon the great dignity of being elevated to the Privy Council. (Cheers).

Mr. Samued Smith who was received with considerable warmth, thanked those present for the kind reception they had given him. It gave him great pleasure to be present there that afternoon because he had the privilege of worshiping at the Scottish Church in Bombay as far back as 1862 and 1863, when the Rev Dr. Murray Mitchell was the pastor. He did not know whether it was the exact building they now had, I not, it must have been its predecessor for it was a Presitarbyan Church. He was speaking of forty-four years ago, He did not know whether anybody present was in Bombay at that time. Since then he had been to Bombay four times and had always had the pleasure of worshiping in what represented the old Free Church and which was now called the United Free Church. He congratulated them on the progress they had made in their work. The speaker then rferred to the many happy hours which he had spent in the company of his old friend and their pastor the Rev. Dr. Murray Mitchell, and said that he attributed a good deal of the interest which he had taken in India, to his friendship with Dr. Murray Mitchell. Almost the last person he saw in Scotland before coming out, was the venerable widow who charged him with many loving messages for her old friends in India. One was glad to think that when the Scottish people left Home, they did not forget the religious training given to them in their youth. In this hot and trying climate, there was always a great temptation to stay at home instead of going to service. But they must not allow themselves to fall away from their good old habits. They should have a sort of chivalrous notion that they must always show their nation at the best when away from Home. He was not going to call India a foreign land, because they looked upon Indian brethren as fellow-subjects of the Empire. They wished their Indian friends to know they were deeply interested in their well-being, and that the English were not here merely to advance their own interests. They had many higher duties than that, and they wished to advance in as many ways as possible the general well-being of the people in India (Applause). Their religion was one of love and they must always do what they could to help the people of this country, to help them in every way, both spiritually and materially. That was what their religion taught them. It taught them to do unto others as they would be done by. They must look upon their Indian brothers and sisters in the time Christian spirit, and they must consider themselves having been sent here to help them. As there were Indians present, they ought to understand that that was the spirit, in which Indian questions were considered. In conclusion he mentioned that he had seen the Rev. A. S. Crichton, who hoped to be back amongst them before very long. He (the speaker) was glad to have an opportunity of coming there that day and he trusted that the Scottish Church in Bombay would long continue to flourish and prosper. (Applause). He then declared the Bazaar open.

The Rev. J. Laing, then moved a vote of thanks to the right honourable gentleman. He read a a message from the Rev. A. S. Crichton, expressing his kindest regards to the members of his congregation. He had wired his regret that he was not present to take his fair share in the heavy work of the Bazaar. He yet thanked them heartily for all they had done to help forward the cause of the Scottish Church.

PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS
FOR HEALTH STRENGTH AND ENERGY

SEND FOR TRIAL BOTTLE

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls Positively Cure

Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, etc., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for study or business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation.

In Neurasthenia and the disabilities of old age, the effects of these pearls are especially marked, energy being in all cases quickly restored.

They cure all abnormal Discharges, build up the delicate tissues, and restore to Vitality broken down, fagged out or weary constitutions.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

In order to prove the abovementioned effects a trial bottle lasting for two days will be sent post paid any person sending four annas postage stamps.

Price, Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills.—Postage extra

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.

No. 96, MARKET, BOMBAY.

Local Agents:—Treacher & Co., [illegible]

SECUNDERABAD NEWS.

(From our Correspondent.)

SECUNDERABAD, December 6.

There was a very entertaining programme of amusements given by the officers of the 2nd Q. O. Rajputs, stationed at Chikulgudium, on the 30th November. Tennis and Badminton attracted many, as also the Shooting Range. There are some nice trees in the mess compound which gave shade during the first hour. The officers of this popular regiment are always so hospitable and look after their guests so thoroughly that it is always a pleasure to partake of their hospitality.

Mrs. Dunsford, dressed in black and white, received the guests. Mrs. Hudson looked very well in a becoming blue dress and toque. Mrs. Cole in a pale green muslin, Mrs. Sewell in pink, Mrs. Austen in white, Mrs. Bayley in a soft heliotrope muslin, Miss Bayley in white, Mrs. Anderson in a very pretty white dress, and several others too numerous to mention. The band played deliciously, and the popular waltz music made it very difficult to fix one's attention on Bridge—so a fair partner informed me.

There are several new arrivals and one meets fresh faces every day, those who have returned from England looking brighter after a spell of rest and good air. There are a good many people going into camp this week, the shooting—big game, as well as duck and snipe—being very good this year. There are a great many tennis parties and "At Homes" arranged for, so that those left behind in the station need not pine for amusements.

To anyone just out from England, the native servants are a great trial, and one misses the neat Phyllis of the West. The worst and most exasperating of all these trials to the flesh is the "Dhobie" or washerman. He literally glories in smashing one's finest garments against the wood or stone slab that he works on, and I cannot think why, in these days of innovation, it has never struck an enterprising firm to set up a laundry in India—in the larger towns at any rate—where so much is in their favour, namely, clean water and plenty of it, clear air and plenty of sun. We sadly need help of this kind. I speak feelingly, as my most precious garments have been *shredded* by the indispensable washerman !

On Monday last, the Nawab Faridoon Jung, Bahadur, held his fortnightly "At Home." It was very well attended, and more new faces were seen, several from Ootacamund and Coonoor, and many fresh faces from England. We were very glad to welcome Mr. and Mrs. Duxbury amongst us again. We hear that the motor they have brought with them is expected shortly. Secunderabad will soon be full of motors, and the dust question will have to be tackled. If a carriage creates a cloud of dust, how many clouds will a motor raise? We were told Miss Bushby was amongst the guests at Mr. Faridoon Jung's ; it must be of interest to her to visit the territory of Hyderabad where her grandfather acted as Resident years ago, a monument erected to whose memory stands in the Residency grounds. Mrs. Reddie and Mrs. Taylor were present at the "At Home," and also Colonel and Mrs, Freyer, although it is a long drive from Bolarum. We also noticed Mrs. Florence in a very quaint brown and white checked dress, Miss Patterson and Miss Casson-Walker, Mrs. A. J. Dunlop in a very pretty pale grey dress trimmed with yellow lace, also Mrs. H. Dunlop in a very pretty muslin frock, Mrs. Dunsford, Mrs. Minchin playing tennis very energetically, Mrs. Fisher in a soft pretty flowered muslin. Miss Evans said good-bye to all her friends as she leaves for England by next mail. She has made a wonderful recovery after her attack of typhoid. Captain Hingston goes home by the same steamer. Ladies in India have a very good time—plenty of gaiety when here, and every three years (as a rule) a change home to England, whilst the uncomplaining and hard-working husband has to face the climate in all its phases, with only an occasional trip to England,

There war a dinner arranged for by the Nawab Zafar Jung Shums-ul-Mulk, Bahadur, but as the ball at Bolarum was fixed for the same evening, the dinner has been put off to some future date. We were attracted some evenings ago by seeing fire balloons in the direction of the country house of the Nawab, and were told that the whole of the house and grounds had been lit up and that the effect of the illuminations was lovely. I wish I had been a spectator.

The Hyderabad Contingent dance came off on Wednesday evening and was well attended, and everyone enjoyed dancing in the cool ballroom. The Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. Bayley and Miss Bayley brought a party with them. Mrs. Bayley dressed in pale blue satin with a flounce of lovely lace, Miss Bayley in a soft crepe de chine short dancing dress. We notice how much more popular the short skirts are for dancing, and how much more comfortable they must be to the partners instead of the long clinging trains worn heretofore. Miss Stewart looked well in maize-coloured crepe ; Mrs. Yate is always so well coiffeured, and looked so smart in a flowered silk muslin, with lovely ornaments ; Mrs. Ward in a white satin dress. The two brides, Mrs. McEwan and Mrs. Redman, wore their wedding dresses ; Mrs. Hely Hutchinson in a very pretty pink flowered silk muslin, with lace and pink ribbons; Mrs. Clinch and her sister wore very pretty lace dresses over white; Mrs. Matthews had a most becoming frock of wheat-coloured crepe trimmed with brown ruchings, her bodice made in a very *chic* manner, which suited her very well. There was a very pretty pale green crepe de chine gown worn over green satin with dark green velvet trimmings. A pink heliotrope and a pine-coloured dress called attention. Dancing was kept up with much spirit till the small hours of the morning. We noticed three chaperones who looked a little wearied after midnight, and made one wonder if in these enlightened days chaperones are a necessary adjunct.

The first day's Hyderabad Sky Races takes place on the 6th on the Fatteh Maidan. There is an interesting programme and the races promise to be good. Unfortunately, it is the day chosen for an "At Home" by the General Commanding at Bolarum. It is a pity that the two events should clash, as many would like to put in an appearance for both.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-our hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	0	0	14
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	13
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	23
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	6
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	12
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	12
Total	1	nil	92
Same date last year	2	2	81

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths.
3	1

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. Saturday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	1	0	14
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	33
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	2
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	28
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	8
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	10
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	7
Total	2	1	108
Total plague deaths to date	133,939		
Same date last year	2	2	73

The R. I. M. S. "Hardinge," Commander G. A. Rose, sailed yesterday for Mauritius.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Louise 2,143 tons, Captain A Wagner arrived in harbour yesterday from Beira in ballast.

The B I S N Co's steamer Zaida, 2,905 tons, Captain A M Rait, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah, with a general cargo.

The steamer Zambesi, 2,416 tons, Captain J Rooney, arrived in harbour yesterday from New Castle with a careo of coal.

The steamer Farringford, 2,375 tons, Captain A Chaplain, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Cardiff, with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Ayuthia, 694 tons Captain R J Carde, ailed on Saturday for Bangkok &c, with a general cargo.

The Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nadir, 2041 tons, Captain W C Bird, sailed yesterday for Calcutta &c, with a general cargo.

The Anchor Line steamer Scindia, 3,353 tons, Captain S Abrey, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool 13th November, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain H Manley, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and 18 cases opium, 32 horses and deck passengers.

The Bombay Japan Line steamer Kagoshima Maru, 2,789 tons, Captain K. Kore, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe via intermediate ports with a general cargo.

The Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Rahamani 2961 tons, Captain A D Storey, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Jeddah, with a general cargo and four deck passengers.

The B I N Co's steamer Jumna, 2986 tons, Captain F Gum-Cunningham, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta &c, with a general cargo, and Mr Williams, Miss E Mubling, and Miss Maidment, as passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 938 tons, Captain R J Rickfard, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers.—Mrs Wilkinson, Mr J Edstein, Mr S R Patel, Mrs and Miss Lymn, Mrs and Miss Jackson, Mr A Shottle, Mr C Barrett, Captain Macpherson, Lt-Col O'Donnel, Major Twiggs, Lt Blake, Mr Pearce, Miss Marsh, Mr H Sadhabhoi, Mr Sethna, Mrs Angelus and daughter and inft and Mr Lethbridge and deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Proserpine	Capt. James	R Navy
R I M Harding	Cond Rose	R I Marine
R I M S Canning	[illegible]	R I Marine

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus	Capt. HChristian	R Navy
R I M S Northbrook		R I Marine
Paree Torpedo Boats		Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—Dec. 8.

Arabia	6474 Leigh			P & O Co
Camberwell	3500 Baines			W & A Graham & Co
Glenaffric	2657 Craig			[illegible]
Grijfevale	2546 Steel			E Latham & Co
Hild	719 Salvesen			[illegible]
Inverness	[illegible]			Cory Bros & Co
Kasara	574 Sewell			M M & Co
Jumna	2986 Cunningham			M M & Co
Linga	938 Rickford			M M & Co
Orissa	[illegible]			[illegible]
Pekin	[illegible] Mitchell			P & O Co
Purley	2782 Barker			[illegible]
Queda	4341 Cooper			[illegible]
Rahamani	2261 Strong			B & P S N Co
Shahjehan	[illegible] Davison			[illegible]
Scindia	[illegible]		Calcutta	M M & Co
Shirley	719 Burns			W & A Graham & Co
Sirsa	[illegible] Hole		Coastin	14-12 M M & Co
Tweedale	[illegible] Milne			W & A G & Co
Vienna	[illegible] White			W & A Graham & Co
Zillah	3412 Pears			W & A Graham & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—Dec. 8.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Terrier Nilsen F F Bampbell and Co.

Shed. &- Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date	Agents.
A Clan Mackinnon	[illegible]	Smith	Malcol Coast	14-12	[illegible]
B Aleppo	[illegible]	Webster	Hull vs K'chi	19-12	[illegible]
C & R Akbar	[illegible]	Baldwin	Jeddah	8-12	[illegible]
D & E Lonsdale	[illegible]	Lee	Antwerp	14-12	[illegible]
F Corfu Castle	[illegible]	Lowney	Baltimore	[illegible]	[illegible]
L Oriental	[illegible]	[illegible]	Aden	[illegible]	[illegible]
K Bundesrath	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
M Satrunji	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N Canara	[illegible]	[illegible]	Antwerp	[illegible]	[illegible]
O Sultan	[illegible]	Burmeister			A Strandes
P Aston Hall	3733	Gribble	Newport	[illegible]	[illegible]
Q Ahmadi	[illegible]	Hughes	Jedda	[illegible]	[illegible]

R W P D

Kaveri	[illegible] Mohamed	B'nagar, 11-12		B S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

3 R Rubattino	[illegible]	Genoa	[illegible]	[illegible]
4 Ischia	[illegible]	China	[illegible]	[illegible]
6 Tientsin	[illegible]	Colombo	[illegible]	[illegible]
7 Vindobona	[illegible]	Trieste	[illegible]	[illegible]
8 Shahnoor	[illegible]	Jedda	[illegible]	[illegible]
9 Drachenfels	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
10 & 11 Delta	[illegible] Daniel	Shanghai	[illegible]	P & O Co

M W D

Sultan van Langat	[illegible] Pearl	[illegible]	W & A Graham & Co

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
8	Jumna s	Cunningham	Calcutta, Nov 18
	R I M S Canning	Vale	Karachi, Dec 5
	Linga s	Rickford	Karachi, Dec 6
	Rahamani s	Storey	Jeddah, Nov 28
	Farringford s	Chaplain	Cardiff Nov 1
9	Scindia s	Abrey	Liverpool Nov 13
	Louise s	Wagner	Beira Nov 24
	Dwarka s	Manley	Busrah Dec 2
	Kagoshima Maru s	Kore	Kobe Nov 9
	Elphinstone	Lock	Calicut Dec 8
	Zaida s	Rait	Jeddah Nov 29
	Zambesi s	Rooney	Newcastle Nov 6

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Riojun Maru s	Lapraik	Kobe
	Nora s	Schutts	Nosmee, &c
	Ayuthia s	Carde	Bangkok
	Ahmadi s	Hughes	Jeddah
	Macedonia s	Bennett	London
	Alcedo (ycht)	[illegible]	Colombo
9	Nadir s	Bird	Calcutta, &c
	R J M s Harding	Rose	Mauritius

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Steamer	From
6	Dupleix	Pondicherry
	Katoria	Chittagong
	Benalder	Kobe
	Rajah	Rangoon
	Aleana	Karachi

DEPARTURES.

6	Floriean	Bombay
	Singo	Rangoon
	Gracchus	Australia
	Workman	London

DAILY EXPORTS.—Dec. 8.

FOR HULL.

Aleppo s—6000 cwts cottonseed Volkert Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Canara s—275 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co ; 2000 cwts myrabolams Oomersey.

FOR A.

R Rubatino s—100 bales cotton F F Campbell an Co ; 600 bales cotton A Blascheck & Co.

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubatino s—50 bales cotton A Blascheck & Co 1224 cwts castorseed Societa Colonial Italiana.

FOR TRIEST.

Vindobona s—512 bales cotton Ralli Bros ; 110 bales cotton Volkert Bros ; 55 bales cotton Gaddum and Co ; 101 bales cotton Glade and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Vindobona s—204 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delta s—4 cwts ghee W Ascomal, 41 cwts wheat flour and 90 cwts raisins E Ellias and Co ; 53 cwts khismiss R Ebrahim and Co ; 300 bales cotton G Tejpal and Co ; 56 cwts raisins Ye Kee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta s—750 bales twist C Ebrahim & Co.

FOR KOBE.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

CITIZEN (and others).—The appointment to the Archbishopric has now been made and it is therefore useless to discuss the matter further.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, DEC. 10, 1906.

AN ANGLO-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT.

IT is an open secret that for some months negociations have been proceeding between Great Britain and Russia, and the upshot is expected to be something in the nature of an agreement relative to Central Asia. For many years there has existed a strong body of opinion in England favourable to an understanding with Russia, and the policy of a settlement of matters which might cause dispute and have already bred suspicion has had a powerful and consistent advocate in the *Spectator*. It is indeed natural that as Lord Lansdowne negociated a series of agreements with France, which formed the basis of a good understanding with that country, Sir Edward Grey should enter into a series of agreements with Russia, the ally of France. British objection to that policy of territorial expansion which is the very essence of Russia's life, has persisted for long. There are Russian ambitions which may be regarded as legitimate and safe; there are others which either threaten Great Britain herself or which are antagonistic to interests which Great Britain has pledged herself to support. Under the first head may be placed the consolidation of Russian influence in Northern as distinct from Southern Persia, and possibly Russian aspirations in the direction of the Black Sea. Under the two divisions of the second head may be ranked, *first*, any aims which Russia may cherish—we do not say she does cherish them—with regard to the Persian Gulf, fghanistan and Tibet, *second*, any projects which she may harbour at the expense of our Norwegian ally. The strengthening of Russian influence in Northern Persia can hardly be regarded as a legitimate British grievance and much might be conceded in this direction by the British Government in return for an undertaking on the part of Russia to abstain from interference with Tibet, and a renewal of past promises to recognise the inviolability of Afghanistan. Thus would the Indian frontier gain additional security without any serious sacrifice by Great Britian. There is now but little to fear from Russian expansion in Europe: the aspect of the Eastern Question has markedly changed since the Crimean War. When the Western Powers went to war with Russia in 1854 on behalf of Turkey, the general feeling on the subject of the Eastern Question was very different from what it is to-day. Russia from a position of total inferiority had during the past century and a half advanced by gigantic strides to the mastery of nearly half of Europe. The policy of expansion inaugurated by Peter the Great had been conducted by his successors with consummate ability.

This formidable advance began first to cause uneasiness in Europe during the last half of the eighteenth century. The Western powers witnessed the absorption of the Baltic provinces and the three partitions of Poland without any serious opposition, but when, as the result of the annexation of the Crimea and the four Turkish wars of the eighteenth century, Russian arms penetrated to the Black Sea and approached the Danube, Europe, nurtured on the doctrine of the balance of power, began to move restlessly and strove to restrict Russian aggressions towards the South by supporting the feeble empire of the Turk. This solution of the Eastern Question, as it began to be called, first gained widespread recognition in the West when Pitt and his Triple Alliance attempted to limit the demands of the Czarina Catherine in 1790, after the fourth Russo-Turkish war. But his intervention failed, and for many years England refrained from interfering with the natural expansion of the Muscovite Empire. The French Revolution and the Napoleonic wars withdrew the attention of diplomatists from the East of Europe, and Russia pursued her onward march without constraint. Four Russo-Turkish wars again took place in the nineteenth century, and it was not until the third was imminent that England and France resumed the broken thread of their eighteenth century Eastern policy. But on this occasion they made a more determined stand, further than either had made before, and in view of the gigantic recent acquisitions of the dreaded Muscovite, France, England and Sardinia came to the support of Turkey in 1854 and waged the unfortunate Crimean War. This war was an attempt to bolster up the decrepit Turkish empire, and though it hardly succeeded in giving the Porte a new lease of vigorous life—misgovernment and internal decay prevented that—it at least showed Russia that her claim to be the sole inheritor of the Ottoman empire would not be tolerated.

But while the determination of the Western Powers to prevent such a consummation is to-day as strong as ever, the position of affairs is very different from what it was half a century ago. The Russo-Turkish war of 1877-8, and the Treaty of Berlin which concluded it, have totally altered the aspect of the Eastern Question. The settlement effected by the representatives of the great powers assembled at Berlin, included the creation of a number of buffer states in the Balkans, and Austria was brought nearer to Turkey as a counterpoise to Russia. Looking at the condition of the Eastern Question to-day, it would seem that however decrepit Turkey may still be, Russia's march to Constantinople has been indefinitely postponed by the establishment of the Balkan States—Bulgaria and Roumania more especially—, and their present growth of prosperity. Under these circumstances there is nothing to prevent an Anglo-Russian *entente* as far as the south-east of Europe is concerned. Similarly with the North and West. Poland has long ago been absorbed, and the Russian boundary on this side has reached its limit. Russia is firmly entrenched on the Baltic, and her hold on Finland is not likely to be loosened in spite of the national indignation of that unfortunate country. The only fear in this direction is concerned with possible Russian ambitions on the sea coast in the far north of Norway. But the inviolability of Norway was guaranteed by Great Britain in 1855, and unless this treaty is formally abrogated—an unlikely event in view of the fact that the newly chosen Norwegian King is so closely related to our royal house—it remains in force and is calculated to deter Russia from threatening movements in this direction. As far as Europe is concerned, then, there is little to keep the two great empires from coming to some satisfactory agreement, and the mutual suspicions engendered by the Crimean war might well go overboard. It is in Asia that the interest of the two powers now appear to clash. But since the defeat of Russian arms by the Japanese has imposed a limit upon the Eastern expansion of Russia, one possible cause of dispute and conflict has been removed, at least for many years to come. Military defeat and financial ruin have brought home to all classes in Russia the fact that there are limits to the policy of territorial expansion. The considerable popularizing of the Russian government which the next year or two is bound to witness will at last make it possible for these sentiments to be expressed in action. Indeed, it is probable, as we mentioned above, that the existing government have recognised the excellence of the opportunity for effecting some *modus vivendi* with the powerful Asiatic neighbour of Russia. Such an understanding may well be regarded as a useful plank in the programme of the Stolypin cabinet. If Russia, sobered by her recent reverses is willing to rest content with the territories she now possesses, if she has now abandoned the projects she was once believed to entertain for the acquisition of Persia, of a portion of Afghanistan and of some portion of Tibet; "there is no reason why Great Britain should not place on record her policy, which is to abstain from any political interference either in Tibet or in Persia, and to respect the independence of Afghanistan, which indeed she is obliged to manitain." The British government recently gave assurances to Russia that she had no ulterior object in Tibet, and pledges have in past years been exchanged between the two powers relative to Afghanistan. There remains therefore only Persia, where both powers have interests of long standing. But these interests are geographically distinct, and if Russia will only abandon any projects she may have entertained in the direction of the Gulf, there is no conceivable reason why Great Britain on her side should not formally recognise Russian interests in the North, while both powers undertake to respect the intergrity and independence of the Persian Kingdom. If both powers can only learn to respect the sincerity of the other by placing on record their intentions and adhering to their expressed intentions, then the removal of sentimental rivalries and traditional popular perjudices will be accomplished, and the peace of the world more effectually guaranteed.

SPORTING TERMS IN COMMON SPEECH.

A LEARNED judge has an interesting, through all too brief article on this subject in the *Monthly Review*. He gives a summary of the more important phrases which from being technically employed in particular sports, whether in or outdoor, have become generalized and entered permanently into the language. They are, so to speak, now admitted at the front door instead of being relegated to side entrances. In most cases the origin of these expressions is forgotten, but "it is a pity when the origin of phrases is obscured, as obscurity of origin creates obscurity of meaning, and they lose much of their sharpness and freshness thereby." "Serve him out" and "put him out" are two common enough expressions in every-day speech. The first must have been derived from tennis, where a rival may be beaten by the service only and the second from fives or rackets, where the player must be "in" and serve before he can score. Several stages must have been passed through before "put out" came to mean "vex" or "upset." No one can have played tennis without wondering what the origin of the terms "love" and "deuce" may have been. "Love" is for "l' oeuf," the round 0 like an egg chalked up by the marker—the duck's egg of the cricketer. "Deuce" has undergone a greater change, since it represents the Latin "de unx," one ounce off the total, *i.e.*, one off game. Cricket is responsible for several current phrases. To "stump" some one by a hard question or problem is redolent of the cricket pitch, likewise to "score off" or "catch out." Practically all the ancient English games have contributed to the vocabulary or the language, and those in which balls are used—*i.e.* the generality of outdoor games, have naturally been the most prolific of enduring phrases. Turning to indoor games, we have "cut in" from cards, likewise "show your hand," "to follow suit," to "turn up trumps," and to "score a point." Each generation has had its own card games and each game its peculiar expressions. Thus "to go one better" is from poker, while to "go up a peg" is derived from the system of marking at cribbage, and eighteenth century card game nearly as popular as brag. To "take a man down a peg" must have been of similar origin. Chess, the most ancient and dignified of games, has provided the important words "check" and "checkmate", of which the present meaning contains not the slightest clue to the original meaning. If we are to believe etymologists "check" is for "shak", a variation of "shah" meaning king, *i, e,* "your king," "mind your king," the kind of courteous warning that an adversary should give the mate in "checkmate" is nothing but the arabic "mat"—dead "the king is dead". If these derivations are correct, it is an extraordinary thing that "check" and "checkmate" should have so completely lost their original meaning as to be regularly used as verbs with the force of stop, cause, to halt, foil, etc.

In football and hockey there are one or two words which have found their way into ordinary speech, and perhaps the golf jargon—"hole out", tee up", etc-will before long supply apt and vivid phrases to our literature. The journalism of the day tends more and more to incorporate into non-technical writing the terms and expressions belonging to popular sports, to the army and navy, or in fact the technical terms, provided they are sufficiently lucid, peculiar to almost every phase, department or amusement of the national life. Horse racing is so throughly national and popular that we should expect the language to be considerably enriched by what we may be pardoned in calling "racing shop." Thus we have the verb "to jockey," used always in a bad sense: "to shew a clean pair of heels," a metaphor applicable to all sorts of competitions when the winner is well ahead of his rivals, and it is not at all unlikely that within a few years the deplorable slang of the booky will find its way into literary English. From yachting we have "to take the wind out of her sails," to "be on the wrong tack" and the curious phrase "to sail near the wind," which should be a term of the highest praise but has acquired a soupon of bad meaning. There is now a suggestion, not merely of danger, but of moral crookedness in "sailing near the wind." Rowing provides the well-worn expressio now applied to all vigorous affort—"to put your back into it." Quite a number of common phrases are taken from the polite sport of fencing. Such are: "to be off one's guard," "to parry a question," "a home thrust" and "a hit—a palpable hit." Finally, from boxing or prize fighting comes the well known expression "to chuck up, or throw up. the sponge," modified into the simple "chuck it up" so universal in schoolboy language. The exact origin of the expression was that the backer, who gave the champion his knee and sponged his wounds, in the case of his defeat in the ring, "chucked up the sponge" for him as an acknowledgment of defeat. Similarly we have "to jack it" a phrase derived from engineering. Other such expressons will occur to every one from time to time; we have only drawn attention to the most striking and common, the greater part of which have been collected by Mr. Justice Phillimore in the fascinating article eferred to above.

THE CRIMINAL APPEAL BILL.

THE abandonment of the Bill to create a Court of Criminal Appeal will not meet with approval and the strictures which will be passed on the Government for their action, will not be lessened because of the published reports of the Police Commission. It is to the sufferings of Mr. Louis Beck and the great impression created by the disclosures which were made prior to his "free pardon" that the Bill owes its inception. For many years those who know the working of the English Criminal Courts have held that a court of criminal appeal is necessary. Officials, however, denied that there was even desirability. The agitators did not flag in their endeavours and the Bill was a definite promise to the county at the General Election. It is hard, therefore, to understand why so important a measure, which has the approval of all parties, should be discarded in favour of a measure which is adversely criticised, even by a large section of the party which has introduced it. The feeding of school children is a sop to the socialist party and on that account a heavy controversy is likely before it is sanctioned, either as at present suggested or in an amended form. Coming immediately after the declaration of war against the Socialists, it seems as if the Cabinet has decided to fight the Lords on the Amended Education Bill and is offering a bribe to the Socialists to join with the party in that struggle. The general attitude towards the Children's Bill, however, seems to promise enmity rather than friendship and the abandoning of useful measures for those which are not unanimously desired is not only wasting time, but is adding to the list of the Government's discarded promises.

LORD KITCHENER arrives at Calcutta this morning.

Viscount Bury of the Scots Guards acts as A. D. C. to the Viceroy *vice* Lord Francis Scott.

THE Florio Rubattino Company's steamer *Capri* from Bombay arrived at Hongkong on 7 instant.

THE American Yacht Alcede, Captain S. C. Loveland, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta, *via* Colombo.

THE homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co., s.s. "Sydney" from Bombay arrived at Suez on Saturday the 8th December at 2 p.m.

THE P. and O. extra steamer s. s. "Caledonia" left Colombo on the afternoon of the 8th instant and is expected to arrive in Bombay at noon to-morrow.

The Leiutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam will be the guest of Sir Andrew Fraser at Belvedere during his visit to Calcutta during Christmas.

A NEW daily news paper for the purpose of advocating Mohamedan interests in Calcutta is shortly to be started. H. H. the Aga Khan is to be Chairman of Directors of the new venture.

THE Secretary of State for the Colonies has approved of the appointment of Mr. A. S. Pagden as Postmaster-General and Director of Telegraphs, Ceylon, upon the retirement of Mr. H. L. Moysey.

THE wedding took place on Nov. 20 at St. James's Paddington, of Mr. Francis E. Marshall, M. A., Oxford, son of the late Rev. Jenner Marshall, of Westcott, Barton Manor, Oxfordshire, and Mrs. Ellen Burton, widow of Capt. Aubrey Burton, Indian Army, and daughter of Col. and Mrs. G. E. B. Beale-Browne, Dowdeswell House, Gloucestershire. Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Marshall left for Folkestone for their honeymoon.

A NATIVE dispenser to a medical man at a station in Southern Nigeria, in a report on a child born with six fingers on each hand, adds that it had no nose. "And the poor fine little thing could not take any vitality such as human milk or water at all being it breaths from its mouth it can't sup and at the same time breath too and for as much as any one can't do so in this transitory world, so it did not exist any longer and turned away to its distination whence it come since last Thursday the 2nd instant. I would not have believed it if I were not at the spot (at that time) where it was born, but this I went there myself and I did see it with my own eyes. One thing I did was that what I told them (the parents) to look after him well and 3 days after I went in and inquired for the child the parents told me that it is dead since yesterday whether they suffocated him or what, that I cann't tell and the truth is mystery, being they are savage."

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

M. CLEMENCEAU'S SOCIALISM.

Muddle in Morocco.

TURKEY AND BULGARIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, NOVEMBER 24.

SUNDAY REST OBSERVANCE IN PARIS.

The question of the weekly day of rest continues to agitate public opinion in Paris and it is curious that the difficulty in applying the law has fallen upon a Socialist Radical Government and notably upon the Socialist M. Viviani the head of the newly created department of Labour in M. Clemenceau's Cabinet. The trades unions seek to force all employers to apply the law to the letter, i. e. close on Sunday without regard for the provisions authorising in certain trades alternative measures such as giving each employe one free day in the course of the week. The effervescence has been growing in Paris Sunday after Sunday since September 23rd when the authorities attempted the full enforcement of the law, and the shops which remained open have been menaced by mobs of trades unionists,—perhaps they called it 'peaceful persuasion.' Last Saturday special police precautions were ordered by the Government although they are not quite clear whether they should go with the employers or the trades unionists. The men aver that some of the employers or trading employers have refused to give their employes the weekly day of rest obligatory under the law on another day of the week. It is probable enough that this may be true since French employers, generally speaking, greatly dislike granting holiday on Sunday or any other day. The British workman or toiler generally is much better off than his French comrade in this respect. The trouble is not over yet in Paris but unless it becomes envenomed by anarchist or extreme radical Sectarians it will probably pass over without serious disturbance.

WOMEN CABMEN IN PARIS.

Madame Curie, the illustrious discover of radium, and not merely her late husband's assistant, adorns the professonal chair at the Sorborne while the admission of three lady advocates to the bar has lent an added lustre to the ranks of the legal profession. Now, in addition to learned Doctors of Physics and of Law, Paris is to have her cabmen. Mme. Clementine Dufaux,—for shall I not pronounce the name of the first woman to scale the box seat—is now, by grace of the Prefecture of Police, licensed to drive a cab. Shade of Sam Weller! But the Paris Jarvies, good easy men, declare through their Trades Union that they have not the least feeling against their obtrusive sister. Woman has the right to choose what occupation she is able to follow, they say. Our British friends may think themselves fortunate, perhaps, if some of their surplus female population unattracted by the suffragette movement may not agitate for liberty of the cab rank for both sexes!

M. CLEMENCEAU'S SOCIALISM.

The Socialism professed by M. Clemenceau the Premier may not be of so deep a dye as that of M. Herve, M. Guesde, or even perhaps M. Viviani the new Labour Minister or M. Juares who still yields the Premier a half hearted sort of allegiance—but the Premier feels nevertheless constrained to make profession of some kind of Socialism in order not to be too much out of harmony with his surroundings. In the Senate the other day one of the members opposed the vote for the Ministry of Labour because its creation was the beginning of a political movement towards Socialism which was not approved either by the greater part of the Senate or by M. Clemenceau. In the course of the debate M. Viviani said "I am a Socialist but M. Clemenceau is not" M. Clemencean here interposed, "I claim to be a "Socialist." Then M. Viviani went on to enunciate some of the typical vaguenesses in which leading Socialists so much delight, tickling their own ears as well as those of their audience. "He did not," he said, "look forward to a Social revolution but to the extension of the right of combination for the emancipation of the working classes. The trades unions he declared were schools of moderation. He repudiated having said that the Government meant to carry on an anti-religious policy. There was not only Divine religion, there was the religion of humanity! This discovery of the two religions by M. Viviani is a notable one.

OFFICIAL INVENTORIES OF CHURCH PROPERTY IN FRANCE.

The authorities are now engaged in completing the inventories of Church property in France which they suspended last summer owing to the violent resistance offered by many communes to the measure which forms part of the Church and State Separation Law. This time, however, orders have gone forth that all the inventories must be completed by Dec. 11 next when the law will have to be completely carried out. In several places the churches were partly barricaded and at Plaquaa near Montpellier the villagers including many women threw lighted sulphur on the troops,—a good deal of scuffling and turmoil but no really serious or very prolonged disturbance occurred.

The Extreme Left joined by one of the Socialist groups of the Chamber threatened lately to endeavour to force M. Clemenceau's hand in regard to the application of the Separation Law but it seems probable that M. Clemenceau need not new anticipate trouble from this quarter at least for the present. The moderate views entertained by the Government may be judged from a speech made in the Chamber by M. Briand Minister of Public Worship a few days ago. It was an earnest appeal for conciliation to the deputies of the right and to the Vatican through them. The Pope can accept the law, said the minister, give him the advice not to reject it rigidly, and in this you will act as good Frenchmen. The State will never lower itself so as to declare war upon any constituted body in France; it would belittle itself if it used force against the Church. The encyclical prescribes that there shall be no sedition. Will you respect this prohibition, (cries on the Right of Yes! Yes!) will we make a note of it? Then you can worship in all freedom."

FRENCH BATTLESHIPS *versus* TORPEDOES.

The old question of giant battleships *versus* torpedo boats is now again being keenly fought between the French Government and the Committee of the Budget (Naval Estimates). By the plans already adopted by the Ministry of Marine the Government should lay down six new battleships of 185,000 tons each as part of this year's programme but the Budget Committee of the Chamber is in favour of laying down three of these units. The reporter of the Committee argued that it was preferable to have a small number of ironclads completed and ready for battle rather than a larger number under construction. France would no longer imitate England but would follow that French tradition and substitute for the *guerre d'escadre* the *guerre de course* and for battleships, submersibles. As for the hypothesis of war between France and Germany the fate of the two countries would as in 1870 be decided by land. The Chamber will decide between the Rival Schools.

THE MUDDLE IN MOROCCO.

Matters are getting to such a pass in Morocco that a Franco-Spanish landing to restore order and repress Raisuli cannot be much longer deferred. In fact the final preparations in view of combined intervention are now being made by the French and Spanish Governments. Some new act of lawlessness on the part of Raisuli may any day imperil the lives and property of foreign residents and call for action against this brigand, though it is impossible to say what atrocity he was capable of when fully roused and driven to bay. The British squadron is preparing to start for Tangier but is awaiting final orders which will depend on the resolutions adopted by France and Spain. Raisuli who appears to take a pleasure in defying the Maghazen and in exposing its impotence and incapacity has warned the Cadi of Tangier against legalizing any documents for the purchase or sale of land which do not bear his authorization, and threatens any notaries who draw up such documents. Every Moor who could, has gone to Zinat, Raisuli's headquarters to keep the feast of the conclusion of Ramadan rather than with the official people at Tangier.

TURKEY AND BULGARIA.

Owing to the opposition of the Porte, the preparations of the Greek Patriarchate to hold an Ecumenical Council of the Orthodox Church in Constantinople have fallen through. The Porte regards as embarrassing the extreme anti-Bulgarian attitude adopted by the Greek ecclesiastics, and is moreover beginning to lose patience with the Patriarchate owing to the support which the Greek Bishops of Macedonia continue to give to the Greek bands which harry the population in the most ruthless and atrocious manner, and form the greatest obstacle in the restoration of tranquillity.

TERRORISM STILL RIFE IN RUSSIA.

Despite the lamentable proofs daily afforded that terrorist methods have by no means died out there would seem to be hope that at the coming Duma elections these Constitutional Democrats may carry the day. No doubt the moderates, including the constitutionalists of various shades, have not arrived at complete accord among themselves but they are at any rate agreed in combating the extremists. The opposition forces as at present constituted consist of the party of Regeneration, the Democratic Reform Party, the Constitutional Democrats, the Toil party, the National Socialists and the Social Democrats. Of these, the party of Peaceful Regeneration is the only one which is legally recognised. This party though numerically weak is best provided with funds, some of the wealthiest Moscow merchants having joined its ranks. The government in dealing with the Constitutionalists or indeed with Liberalism, in any form, continues its oppressive methods, its latest act being the suppression of all the electoral committees in the provinces and the transfer of their functions to the Town Councils. All the electoral posters have been removed from the walls by the police. The police have arrested the whole of the Maximalist organization in St. Petersburg—all terrorists of the most extreme type. Twenty eight of them are to be shot. Despite the Russian Governments mistakes there is a disposition to regard it as suffering not so much from a lack of good intentions as from inability to render them effective. Yet the Field Courts Martial work with relentless severity sparing not even women or children. Unfortunately government by Court Martial is a very terrible form of regime that tends to get worse, and as a means of repression, more ineffectual the longer it lasts, besides producing a terribly demoralising effect on those invested with its dread povers. Here is a small part of the usual weekly budget of horrors:—At Kungur (Perm) on the 20th inst M. Posochin the Commissioner of Police was killed by three revolver shots while carrying out a domiciliary visit. General Goletschapoff, ex-Governor General of Elizabetpol was mortally wounded at Tiflis on the 21st. The murderer succeeded in escaping. Fifteen terrorists armed with Mausers attacked M. Stratilatti director of a coal mine at Sosnowice yesterday. They shot and killed the coachman and two horses but the Director of the mine was uninjured. The assailants escaped uninjured. Lieutenant Ivanoff, an officer in a regiment stationed at Grodno, fired at and dangerously wounded the Colonel commanding, and then committed suicide. A state of war has been proclaimed at Kronstadt and a temporary post of Governor-General is created there.

A serious mutiny has broken out in the Odessa prison; the convicts had planned an escape, but it was discovered through the treachery of one of their number who was savagely killed by his comrades. There are 370 political prisoners, all in the building, which is now surrounded by troops.

G. D. WILLIAMS.

MAHIM FAIR SEVENTY YEARS AGO.

Emma Roberts' Visit in 1839.

THE Mahomedans in Bombay have about sixty saints, great and small, whom they revere in various shrines scattered over the Island from Mahim to Colaba. Of these the greatest and holiest is Makdum Sahib, whose shrine is at Mahim, in the extreme north of the Island. At this shrine is held the annual feast of the saint for more than a week at the time of the full moon in December. As the saint is held in special veneration, so also his feast is specially honoured not only by Mahomedans but all classes of the native community, who flock in large numbers to pay their devoirs at his shrine in Mahim. Just now, during the first week in this month, his fair, which is commonly called the Mahim Fair or *Urus*, is being held and is attracting large crowds every evening. The fair is well worth a visit by Europeans, as it affords a singular opportunity for seeing native life in its holiday aspect with all its numerous adjuncts, and of studying various phases of native character which escape our attention or do not present themselves to us in mere business intercourse. The following description of the Mahim Fair written by an English writer nearly seventy years ago will, we think, be read with considerable interest at the present day, both on account of its lively style and fidelity to truth, which can be verified by anyone visiting it to-day. The writer is that gifted Englishwoman, Miss Emma Roberts, who has enlivened by her pen many Anglo-Indian scenes of a former day. Born in 1794, she came to Bengal in 1828 and spent four years in Eastern India, returning in 1832. She recorded her experiences in a work in three volumes. She again returned to India at the end of 1839, this time choosing the Western Presidency, and came to Bombay. In the course of this visit to our city she went to Mahim and wrote her description of the Fair from life for the *Asiatic Journal*, to whose pages she was a frequent contributor. Touring in the Deccan, she died somewhat suddenly at Poona on the 17th September, 1840, and lies buried in the cemetery there surrounded by cypresses. Her uncle, Colonel David Roberts, was the author of a comic military sketch called *Johnny Newcome*, which was the precursor of the immortal novel of Thackeray:—

With these views and feelings, I was much pleased at receiving an invitation to accompany some friends to a fair held in Mahim wood—that sea of palm-trees, which I had often looked down upon from Chintapoolee Hill with so much pleasure. The fair was held, as is usual in oriental countries, in honour of a saint, whose canonized bones rest beneath a tomb apparently of no great antiquity, but which the people, who are not the best chronologists in the world, fancy to be of very ancient date. The name of the celebrated person thus enshrined was Mugdoore Sahib, a devotee who added the gift of prophecy to his other high qualifications, and amongst other things has predicted that when the town shall join the wood, Bombay shall be no more. The accomplishment of what in his days must have appeared very unlikely ever to take place—namely, the junction of inhabited dwellings with the trees of Mahim—seems to be in rapid course of fulfilment; the land has been drained, many portions formerly impassable filled up, and rendered solid ground, while the houses are extending so fast, that the Bazaar will in no very long period, in all probability, extend to Mahim. Those who attach some faith to the prophecy, yet are unwilling to believe that evil and not good will befal "the rising presidency," are of opinion that some change of name will take place when it shall be made the seat of the Supreme Government: thus the saint's credit will be saved, and no misfortune happen to the good town of Bombay. The superstitions of all persuasions, the Christians perhaps excepted—though many of the Portuguese Christians have little more than the name—unite in showing reverence to the shrine of the saint, while Mugdooree Sahib is held quite as much in estimation by the Hindus as by the followers of his own corrupted creed, the Mahomedans of Bombay being by no means orthodox. Many respectable natives have built houses for themselves at Mahim, on purpose to have a place for their families during the time of the fair, while others hire houses or lodgings, for which they will pay as much as twenty rupees for the few days that it lasts. A delightful drive brought us to the confines of the wood; the whole way along we passed one continuous string of bullock-carriages, filled with people of all tribes and castes, while others, who could not afford this mode of conveyance, were seen in groups, trudging on foot, leading their elder children, and carrying the younger in their arms. The road wound very prettily through the wood, which at every turn presented some charming bits of forest scenery, shown to great advantage in the crimson light of evening, which, as it faded, produced those wild shadowy illusions which lend enchantment to every view. Parasitical plants, climbing up the trunks of many of the trees, and flinging themselves in rich garlands from bough to bough, relieved the monotony of the tall, straight palm-trees, and produced delicious green recesses, the dearest charm of woodland scenery. I have frequently felt a strong desire to dwell under the shades of forest boughs, for there is something in that sylvan kind of life so redolent of the hunter's merry horn, the matin song of birds, and the gurgling of secret rills, as to possess indescribable charms to a lover of the picturesque. Now, however, experience in sober realities having dispelled the illusions of romance, I should choose a cottage in some cleared space by the wood-side, though at this dry season of the year, and mid the perpetual sunshine of its skies the heart of Mahim Wood would form a very agreeable residence.

(Continued on page 5)

ACCIDENT TO THE INDIAN MAIL.

PROJECTION STRIKES A CARRIAGE.

Several Injured.

BRIDAL COUPLE CHIEF VICTIMS.

LONDON, DECEMBER 7.

As the Indian Outward Mail train was passing the station of Chateau Neuf, near Montelimar, a piece of projecting iron struck one of the carriages, injuring gravely Mr. Robert Hann and his wife and a few others slightly.

LONDON, DECEMBER 8.

The Indian Outward Mail train, which was injured while passing Chateau Neuf station, was going towards Marseilles.

The injured have been removed to the Hospital at Avignon, except two, who proceeded on their journey.

Mr. Crawford, a resident of London, is slightly injured.

Mr Hannah (and not Mr. Hann as reported in a previous telegram) is, a Railway Engineer, and is lying in the hospital in a hopeless condition.

Mr. Hannah was in a comatose state all last night but spoke a few words in the morning. His wife is still in a very serious condition.

They were only married three weeks ago. They are receiving every care.

SEAL POACHING.

Tale of Terrible Slaughter.

REPORT OF THE INVESTIGATION.

LONDON, DECEMBER 7.

The report of the official who was sent to investigate the Japanese seal poaching in the Pribyloffs has been published at Washington. It says that last summer the Japanese took thousands of seals in the United States' waters.

The herd is being rapidly decimated; it formerly numbered several millions, and is now only 180,000.

THE SHAH'S HEALTH.

Slight Improvement Recorded.

LONDON, DECEMBER 7.

Reuter wires from Teheran that the Shah was slightly better yesterday.

LONDON, DECEMBER 8.

Reuter (Teheran) wires that that the Shah is slightly better, but still very weak.

NEW MAJOR-GENERALS.

Four Indian Promotions.

LONDON, DECEMBER 8.

Colonels Bryan, Mahon, Sir James Willcocks, and Brigadier-General James Spens, all at present on service in India, have been gazetted Major-Generals.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

Compromise Still Possible.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 8.

A prolonged Cabinet Council was held in London yesterday for the purpose of discussing the Amendment of the House of Lords to the Education Bill.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 8.

Hopes for a compromise on the Education question are not yet abandoned. The Commons will consider the amendments of the House of Lords on Monday.

FATAL FIRE AT A UNIVERSITY.

Seven Killed.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 8.

A fire has taken place at the Cornell University New York, in which four students and three firemen perished.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 8.

Four students and three firemen have been killed in a great fire at Cornell University.

L. C. C. ELECTIONS.

Progressives open the Campaign.

("EMPIRE" SPECIAL.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 8.

The Progressives opened their campaign last night with the intention of counteracting the aggression of the Moderate movement.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

LONDON, DECEMBER 8.

The British Imports and Exports for November show an increase of £2,600,000 and £3,300,000 sterling, respectively.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN FOOTBALLERS.

Lunch with M. Ps.

POLITICS AND SPORT.

LONDON, DECEMBER 8.

The Hon'ble Mr. E. Fiennes, the Liberal Member for Banbury, entertained the South African Footballers at lunch yesterday.

A most representative gathering, including several members of the House of Commons, was present.

Speeches were made, couched in the most cordial terms, dwelling upon the value of the visit in promoting good relations between Great Britain and South Africa.

The match between the South Africans and England resulted in a draw, each having had a try.

JAPANESE IN AMERICA.

EMIGRATION TO BE LIMITED.

Population Wanted in Manchuria.

JAPAN'S COMMERCIAL AIMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 7.

It is understood in America that Japan is spontaneously seeking to limit emigration into America, largely for the purpose of diverting emigration to Korea and Manchuria.

LONDON, DECEMBER 8.

Mr. Miller, the American Consul General at Yokohama, addressing some University students, said that war would be the last thing thought of by the Japanese to-day. The future test between Japan and America would be a war for commercial supremacy.

Japan, he added, was reaching out for the world's commerce, and that unless America rapidly progressed, Japan would have some control over the Merchant Marine in the Pacific.

The *Times'* special correspondent at San Francisco deplores the whole agitation against the Japanese as without cause, artificial, and wicked, and solely due to the agitation of the Labourites.

The Japanese are being humiliated in a thousand ways. They are patient, but assaults by the Japanese are becoming rather frequent and the situation appears dangerous.

LONDON, DECEMBER 9.

With reference to the San Francisco test case mentioned on the 5th inst the Board of Education contends that although it has been decided to send Asiatics to a special Oriental School everything is conducted similarly to other Schools and Orientals will receive the same educational privileges and advantages as other children.

[Mr. Shaw, the Secretary for the Treasury, speaking on the subject of American finance before the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress, declared that the first half of the twentieth century would witness the greatest conflicts which had ever taken place for the extension of trade, and dwelt on the necessity of America developing new markets to which to sell her manufactures. The imports of South America and South Africa amounted to 650,000,000dols pep annum, to which the United States contributed a paltry 12 per cent., while the imports of Oriental countries amounted to a thousand million dollars, to which the United States contributed only 10 per cent. He wished well to their foreign competitors, but America should emulate their skill and enterprise, and enter those markets with American ships laden with goods specially designed to meet their desires.

Withouth international merchants sustained by a merchant marine the United States would never put its products into the ports of countries which were unable to maintain merchant ships and to send for them. The outlay expended in purchasing the right of way for the construction of the Isthmian Canal, and, during the last ten years, in dredging harbours, in deepening rivers, and in the revenue cutter service, aggregating in all 465,000,000dols, was made largely in the interest of shipping, and all the appropriations made for these proposes were wise. A fraction of this sum would give the United States a merchant marine and would ensure the ever increasing labour of the country being carried where the United States as a commercial country was at present unknown,]

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S HEALTH.

Returns to Public Life Next Year.

LONDON, DECEMBER 8.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, speaking at Dublin, said that Mr. J. Chamberlain was making continued progress and that he was confident that he would return to public life next year.

THE NEW ZEALAND PREMIER'S SPEECH.

LONDON, DECEMBER 8.

A Despatch from Wellington says that the Premier, speaking at a meeting, said that New Zealand would not allow the permanent entrance of any impurity from Eastern lands and races, and hence the necessity of contributing to the British Navy, which should be double the strength of any Power.

THE NEW SPELLING.

To be Officially Recognised.

LONDON, DECEMBER 8.

A Washington telegram says that the Appropriation Bills will include a provision demanding the use of the hitherto unrecognised spelling in all State documents.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

The Commercial Treaty.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST JAPAN'S ATTITUDE.

LONDON, DECEMBER 8.

The Russo-Japanese negotiations for a Commercial and Fishing Convention are progressing at St. Petersburg, but slowly; and the Russians complain that the Japanese are not conciliatory and make impossible proposals.

THE MOROCCO TROUBLE.

French and Spanish Warships at Tangier.

LONDON, DECEMBER 9.

Admiral Touchard with his French Squadron has arrived at Tangier for which place two Spanish cruisers have sailed from Cadiz.

SAD FATALITY.

Fall While Fern-Collecting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, DECEMBER 8.

A school-girl at Mussoorie, Miss Edith MacKinnelly, sixteen years old, the daughter of the Assistant Station Master of Saharanpur, has been killed while fern-collecting.

She crossed a fence at the edge of a precipice and leaned over to reach some ferns, when the soil gave way and she fell a distance of two hundred feet.

She was quite dead when picked up.

The R. I. M. S. "Elphinstone" Commander C. M. Luck, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calicut via Mangalore.

DELUDED INVESTORS.

VICTIMS OF THE COPPER BOOM.

Californian Mine Proves Worthless.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 8.

The Fresno Copper Mine in California has proved valueless and the half million capital, subscribed in Glasgow, has been lost. Many families are seriously affected.

DISCORD IN PERSIA.

Parliament *vs.* Government Party.

COUNCIL OF PEERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 8.

Further information regarding the sharp discord between the Persian Parliament and the Government party has now been received.

Besides the preparation of the Code of Substantive Laws, there are three other points on which the Government party have been defeated by the Persian Parliament. First, on the question of the Foreign Anglo-Russian Loan, over which discussions were carried on between the Parliament and the Government party for eight days.

In addition to the opening of Persia by better means of communication, the Government party urged the necessity of a Foreign Loan for (1) paying up arrears due to the high officials of the State; (2) for meeting the expenses of the Turco-Persian Frontier Commission, and several other minor points.

In reply, the Parliament told the Government party that the first point would be met when the State finances were improved; and regarding other points, assured the Ministers that an internal loan would suffice.

On the question of forming a Council of Peers, called the Majlis-e-Sanas, the Government party proposed that all members of this Council should be selected by them and that no measure should be passed without the sanction of such Council; that is to say, that every measure should be passed by both the Councils before being submitted to the Shah for approval and signature.

The Parliament, on the other hand, insisted that two-thirds of the Members of the Council of Peers should be their nominees and one-third of the Government party.

After a hot discussion the Parliament gained the day, but agreed that no measure would be passed without the approval of the Council of Peers and *vice versa*.

Another important matter was the preparation of the "Kanun Assasi," that is, a Code of Civil Regulations, in which the powers of the Shah as well as of all Ministerial Officers would be defined and regulated. At first the Government party drafted this Code and submitted it to Parliament for sanction; three times the Parliament sent it back to the Government party for alterations, and three times the Government party sent it to the Parliament for approval. At last, the Shah desired the Parliament to draw it up and submit it to him.

On the 18th Ramzan (6th November) the Parliament submitted it to Moshir-ul-Mulk, who again laid it before Mushir-ul-Dowlah, the Prime Minister, for the Shah's consideration.

Though no definite information has been received regarding the Shah's opinion on this Code of Civil Laws, it has transpired that the Shah's own brother Naib-us-Sultaneh, now Minister of War and his son Shah-us-Sultaneh Valihads, the younger brother, have raised violent opposition to the promulgation of this Code on the ground that it has practically reduced all Royal Princes and Ministers to the status of servants of the Parliament.

INCOME-TAX PREFERENCES.

Inclusion of Earnings in Trying Climates.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 8.

A special telegram to the *Pioneer*, dated London the 7th of December, says:—It being understood that the Income Tax Committee contemplate classing pensions under "Unearned income," Mr. Rees will invite Government to give an assurance that at least those earned in a trying climate shall share any preferences over those given to "Current earnings."

THE FAMOUS "I.C.S." LETTER.

The Pioneer's Contradiction to Recent Rumours.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 9.

The *Pioneer* with reference to the statement which was circulated recently that the writer of the letter signed "I.C.S." which was published in the *Pioneer* had been forced to acknowledge its authership and had been departmentally punished, says:—"We are in a position to state that there is absolutely no foundation for the rumour. It is perhaps superfluous to add that Lord Minto is incapable of the inquisitorial methods which have been attributed to him in this matter."

THE MINTO FANCY FETE.

List of its Patrons.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 9.

The List of Patrons of the Minto Fancy Fete has been issued. It includes, among others, the Viceroy, the Lieutenant-Governor, Lord Kitchener, the Chief Justice, the Maharajah Scindia and Bikanir, etc.

The Aga Khan cannot be in Calcutta in time for the fete but has forwarded Rs. 7,500 and a letter of sympathy.

BAROMETRICAL ERRORS.

Facilities for Check by Skippers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 8.

In August last it was announced that additional facilities had been provided at Calcutta for enabling Captains of ships to ascertain any instrumental error in their barometers.

It has now been decided to make similar arrangements for Bombay.

THE JAPANESE NAVY.

Budget Increase of Seven and a Half Lakhs.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 9.

A special telegram to the *Pioneer*, dated London the 8th of December states that the *Times'* Tokio Correspondent says that it is understood that the coming Japanese Budget will include an increase of seven and a half millions in expenditure on the Navy.

JETTISONED CARGO.

EIGHTEEN PARLIAMENTARY BILLS DISCARDED.

Criminal Appeal Postponed.

FREE MEALS *vs.* POLICE SCANDALS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 7.

In the House of Commons, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman announced that the Government was dropping eighteen Bills, including the Criminal Appeal Bill and the Small Landholdings in Scotland Bill.

LONDON, DECEMBER 8.

He enumerated ten which he hoped to pass this Session, including the Street Betting Bill and the Provision of Meals for School Children Bill.

The House of Commons had a prolonged discussion last night on the Provision of Meals for School Children Bill, and rose at 3-30 a.m. this morning. Many Liberals criticized the principles of the Bill.

AFGHANISTAN TIMBER.

Grant of Monopoly to Men of Substance.

QUESTION OF TOLLS AND DUES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 9.

It is reported in Peshawar that the export of timber from Afghanistan by the Kabul River has been temporarily stopped. Logs are floated down in rafts and the Mohmands have a right to certain tolls upon them.

Differences having arisen with the Amir's officials as to State dues, the Amir is said to be desirous of giving the timber monopoly to men of substance. Several traders in Kabul have applied for the contract and offered to deposit the security demanded. The matter is still, however, under consideration and the Mohmands are likely to seek an amicable settlement, as the stoppage of the tolls would be a serious loss to them about to be made and warm approval was given to his statement. The 28th November was originally fixed as the date of the Amir's departure from his capital, but this was altered to 3rd December. His Highness has ordered the chief tribal leaders and Raizies to meet him in every district through which he passes. At Jellalabad, as stated a few days ago, he will hold a big durbar, and it is understood he will personally explain his reasons for visiting India as his father did. The Afride Jirgah intends to be present at Jellalabad, if the notorious refugee, Khwas Khan Zakka Khel, has his way; but it does not follow that it will be received. Syed Mahomed ex-Badshah of Kunar and lately an exile in India desires to show his gratitude to the Amir by entertaining him at Jellalabad. Arrangements for transport on the journey from Kabul to Landi Kotal have been made by the military authorities; men and animals having been drawn from Afghan Turkistan as well as from the Kabul Province. Further, two thousand camels are said to have been hired from the Kuchis Gipsies who do a good deal of the carrying trade of the country. The rate of hire is Rs. 30 per month.

The Amir, according to latest report has decided that the hair—apparent Sardar Inayatullah Khan shall remain in Kabul as head of the Government Nasrullah will accompany His Highness to Jillalabad and wait there until the tour in India has been completed. He will have a considerable body of troops under his orders.

THE AMIR'S VISIT.

Announcement at the Kabul Durbar.

ADVANTAGES EXPLAINED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 9.

The *Pioneer's* frontier correspondent sends some further particulars regarding the Amir's visit to India. It is said that they made a great day of it at Kabul when the Darbar was held, attended by the principal Civil and Military Officials. Sardar Nasrullah Khan, the brother of the Amir briefly explained to them the advantages of a journey.

JELLALABAD DURBAR.

Reception of Chiefs and Mullahs by the Amir.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 8.

The Amir of Kabul will hold a Durbar for the Tribal Chiefs during his stay at Jellalabad.

Various influential Mullahs will be received.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 8.

It is officially announced that the Secretary of State for India is prepared to sell Telegraphic Transfers freely for the present at rates not exceeding one and four pence and three-sixteenths.

THE Y. M. C. A.

Board of Director's Appeal for Funds.

ENGLAND, INDIA AND AMERICA TO CONTRIBUTE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 8.

The Board of Directors of the Young Men's Christian Association, with Sir Andrew Fraser at its head has issued an appeal for increased funds in order to extinguish the debt on the Central Branch. They appeal for one lakh and a half and ask for special effort to raise Rs. 50,000 each in England, India and America.

CONGRESSWALLAS AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 9.

During their stay in Calcutta Mr. Dadabhoy Navrojee and Mr. Pherozeshah Mehta will be the guests of the Maharajah of Darbhanga. The Hon. Mr. Gokhale is expected at Calcutta to-morrow.

THE Cremation Society of Bengal point out that the recently erected crematorium has in a sense become a public instituion and that the bodies of persons of all creeds and castes can be cremated therein. A Hindu lady has already been cremated there. It is also worth pointing out that the charge for a cremation has been fixed at Rs. 30 only and the Chairman of the Corporation has been given powers to reduce this charge whenever he considers it warranted. Government has been addressed with the object of furthering the disposal of all pauper and unclaimed bodies by cremation in preference to burial.

INDIANS IN CANADA.

SIKHS IN CANADA.

Emigration to be Checked.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

LONDON, DECEMBER 8.

A *Times'* telegram from Ottawa says that it is felt in Parliamentary circles that India should check the emigration from the Punjab to Canada. Two thousand and four hundred Sikhs and Pathans arrived in 1906.

Owing to the report that some East Indians in British Columbia are almost starving, an officer has been despatched there to enquire into the matter; and, if true, they will be deported.

UNITED TO THE CLIMATE.

THE Secretary of State has received following telegram from Governor General of Canada and it is published by the Government of India:—"Some 2,000 people from Northern India arrived at Vancouver during last season who doubtless come under misrepresentation as they are not suited to climate and there is not sufficient field for their employment. Many in danger of becoming public charge and thus subject to deportation under law of Canada. I would suggest spread of information to this effect to deter futher movement. Please cause intending emigrants to be warned of risks they run in proceeding to Colony."

DEATH OF SIR ALEXANDER ASHMORE.

Lieut.-Governor of Ceylon.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, DECEMBER 7.

Sir Alexander Ashmore, the Lieutenant-Governor of Ceylon died on Friday afternoon having been operated on, on Sunday, for appendicitis.

[Sir Alexander Murray Ashmore, C. M. G., was born in 1855 and was Lieutenant-Governor and Colonial Secretary, Ceylon, since 1904. He was in the Ceylon Civil Service from 1876 to 1893. In 1894 he was acting Colonial Secretary on the Gold Coast; Receiver-General, Cyprus, 1895-1900; Commissioner to enquire and report on the Transvaal Concessions, 1900; acted as Governor of British Guiana, 1901; and Government Secretary, British Guiana. 1901.

Sir Alexander Ashmore's illness made itself apparent quite suddenly on Sunday afternoon. He was on the Golf Links on Saturday, and we understand that he felt no inconvenience then. Next morning he was a little unwell, but did not consider it worth while calling in a doctor. By noon, however, the Lieut-Governor realised that he ought to have medical advice. Sir Allan Perry saw him on Sunday afternoon, and after examining the patient decided to have the advantage of a consultation. By morning the trouble had been diagnosed as acute appendicitis. In the ordinary course of such an illness the operation would not have been performed until some days later, but the type of appendicitis in the present case was regarded as unusually malignant, and it was decided to operate. The decision was the result of a concensus of opinion on the part of Sir Allan Perry, Drs. H. M. Fernando, A. Castellani, A. J. Chalmers and T. F. Garvin. Dr. Garvin arranged to have a complete set of appliances brought from the General Hospital; and a European nurse, accompanied by an assistant nurse, came with a complete set of all the requisities for the operation. The task of performing the operation was placed with Dr. Garvin, whose rare skill and wide experience as a surgeon are unrivalled at present in Ceylon. With Dr. Garvin came Dr. S. C. Paul, the second surgeon, and Dr. S. P. Gunasekere, one of the house surgeons at the Hospital. Sir Allan Perry was present during the operation, as were Drs. H. M. Fernando, A Castellani and A. J. Chalmers. Dr. David Rockwood, chloroformist at the Hospital, was entrusted with the responsibility of placing the patient under chloroform.

The special gravity of the Lieut.-Governor's condition was confirmed as soon as the operation began. Dr. Garvin did his work splendidly, accelerating every detail as quickly as he could consistently with thorough precautions to ensure success. It was very trying and more than usually difficult work, but it was, all will be glad to hear, crowned with the fullest measure of success.

The operation was over a little after six o'clock and Sir Alexander Ashmore was moved from his office room, where the operation had been performed, to his bed-room. The operation lasted an hour and was quite successful. The appendix which was found to be gangrenous was removed. We are informed that Sir Alexander showed marvellous coolness and till the very last moment before he was chloroformed he talked on a variety of subjects and was in very bright spirits.

Writing on Tuesday, a Ceylon paper said:—Sir Alexander is not out of danger as yet and it will be quite three or four days before he can be pronounced so. Having passed a good night with absence of fever and pain, point to a favourable result. If after a few days no complication takes place then the patient may be said to have made a complete recovery. A trip home may then not be necessary, but of this, there is much doubt. The greatest fear of the Doctors in such a case as that of Sir Alexander Ashmore is that peritonitis may set in.

The Hon. Mr. G. M. Fowler, Acting Auditor-General, is looking after Sir Alexander Ashmore's duties at the Secretariat.]

RECEPTION OF MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI IN BOMBAY.

A MEETING of the Committee, appointed to accord a fitting reception to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, the President-elect of the Indian Congress, to be held in Calcutta, on his arrival in Bombay, by the mail steamer of Friday next, was held in the hall of the Bombay Presidency Association on Saturday last, the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, C. I. E., presiding. Representative members of different classes of the Community were present at the meeting. Sir Pherozeshah, in addressing the meeting, gave details of some of the arrangements to be made for the reception of Mr. Dadabhai and remarked that the enthusiasm of the people to honour Mr. Dadabhai had already been so far manifested that there remained little that was new for the committee to execute. It only remained for them to give shape to the contemplated arrangements. It was for the people to determine what kind of reception should be given to the President-elect. He will land at the Apollo Bunder at 4 p.m. on Friday, in order that, should the steamer arrive late in the forenoon, business people might not be put to inconvenience and discomfort. No cards of invitation were to be issued; for the welcome to be accorded to Mr. Dadabhai must rest with the wishes of the community in that behalf. In the same way those who wished may take part in the procession to be formed without, however, in any manner interfering with the public traffic in the streets. The procession, starting from Apollo Bunder, will march by way of Rampart Row, Hornby Road, Esplanade Cross Road, Kalbadevi, Bhuleshwar, and Girgaum Back Road, on to "Westropp House," Malabar Hill, the bungalow of Mr. Muljee Bhowanidas Barbhaya, Solicitor of the High Court. H. H. the Gaekwar had offered his own bungalow at Malabar Hill for the use of Mr. Dadabhai, but it stands on such high rising ground, that its use would have been inconvenient for an old gentleman like Mr. Dadabhai. Several native citizens had intimated to the Committee their desire to honour Mr. Dadabhai. Mr. Kanjee Maljee, jeweller, of Kalbadevi Road, wished to manifest his admiration for the grand old man by showering real pearls round his head—a ceremony gone through by native ladies with their hands to demonstrate, that they considered their own lives as nothing compared with the life of the person they honored by the ceremony. In the Jahveri Bazaar, some diamond merchants wished to present to Mr. Dadabhai an address enclosed in a casket, set with real diamonds. Mr. Dadabhai would deliver no address at those presentations. The next day he will proceed to his bungalow at Versowa, where the members of his family reside, and will start for Calcutta on the 21st or 22nd instant. Further honours intended for him would be reserved until after his return to Bombay. In answer to Mr. Damoder Gordhandas Sukhadwalla, the Chairman, said that the landing in the afternoon would be more convenient to most people. If the mail steamer arrived early and went into dock, Mr. Dadabhai would be placed on another steamer in the stream until the afternoon. The Chairman stated that the subscriptions to the Reception Fund would range from one rupee to Rs. 50.

It has not been settled how Mr. Dadabhai is to be conveyed from Apollo Bunder to Westropp House although several gentlemen have offered to place their carriages at the disposal of the Committee for the purpose Mr. Karsandas Dharamsey Sunderdas, grandson of Mr. Muljee Jaitha, the Bhattia millionaire, has, in compliance with a request made to him by residens, of Kalbadevi Road, resolved not to remove the appliances for the illumination of the street, put up. and the decorations made in connection with his own wedding, until the day of Mr. Dadabhai's arrival at Bombay. The Council of the Bombay Country Tobacco Trade Association have resolved to present a public address to Mr. Dadabhai after his arrival.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR IN BOMBAY.

Public Reception.

THE steamship "Puri," of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company, brought His Excellency Lord Lamington, Governor of Bombay and staff, at 8-15 on Saturday morning to Bombay from Bankot. His Excellency and party left Mahableshwar on the 6th instant, whence, after visiting Mahad and Dasgaon, they arrived at Bankot, and a day's voyage brought them into Harbour. His Excellency was accompanied by Mr. J. H. Du Boulay, Private Secretary; Major F. Lee, Military Secretary; Lieutenant-Colonel N. T. Yarr, Medical Officer; Captain E. St. G. Gray and Captain M. E. Rao, Aides de-Camp.

As the arrival was a public one, there was a large number of civil, military, and naval officers and the public present at the Apollo Bunder to receive the Governor. A Guard-of-honour consisting of a hundred rank-and-file of the 2nd Royal Scots, with regimental band and colours, under the command of Captain C. L. Price, D.S.O., with Lieutenants M. Henderson and M. C. Hewett, was drawn up at the Apollo Bunder, where His Excellency was to land.

Shortly after 8 o'clock, Captain B. C. Fellows, Aide-de-Camp to the Governor, went by the R.I.M. Launch "Bee" on board the "Puri" to escort His Excellency ashore, who, on the landing steps at the Bunder, was received by the Hon'ble Mr. Fulton, the Hon'ble Mr. Muir Mackenzie, and Mr. R. P. Barrow. Mr. W. F. Hamilton, Manager of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company, was also in attendance.

As His Excellency stepped on the Bunder, a salute of seventeen guns was fired to announce his arrival.

Amongst those present at the Bunder were the Hon'ble Mr. E. M. H. Fulton and the Hon'ble Mr. J. W. P. Muir Mackenzie, Members of the Governor's Council; Mrs. Muir Mackenzie; the Hon'ble Sir Walter Hughes, Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust; the Hon'ble Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, Chairman, Bombay Improvement Trust; the Hon'ble Mr. W. H. White, Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, P. W. D.; the Hon'ble Mr. H. E. E. Proctor, Chairman, Bombay Chamber of Commerce; the Hon'ble Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey; Captain W. Chandler, Acting Director, Royal Indian Marine; Venerable W. A. Dickins, Officiating Archdeacon of Bombay; Colonel A. H. P. Turner, Commanding Bombay Brigade; Viscount De Wrem, Consul-General for Portugal; Mr. R. P. Barrow, Secretary to Government, Revenue, Financial and Separate Departments; Mr. H. O. Quin, Secretary to Government, General Department; Mr. J. S. Brown, Secretary to Government, P. W. D., Railways; Mr. W. L. Cameron, Joint Secretary to Government, P. W. D.; Mr. Arthur Hill, Joint Secretary, P. W. D.; Commander Herbert W. James, R. N., of H. M. S. "Proserpine"; Sir Sassoon J. David, Kt; Sir Hurkissondas Narrotumdas; Mr. James Macdonald; Dr. A. G. Viegas; Mirza Ali Akber Khan, Consul for Persia; Mr. F. C. Harrison, Accountant General; Mr. R. E. Enthoven, Director of Land Records; Mr. W. D. Sheppard, Municipal Commissioner; Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, Sheriff of Bombay; Mr. T. W. Cuffe; Mr. P. R. Cadell, Collecter of Customs; Mr. G. W. Hatch, Collector of Bombay; Mr. W. L. B. Souter; Mr. R. M. Patell, Chief Judge, Bombay Small Causes Court; Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate; Mr. V. C. French, Examiner of Accounts, P. W. A.; Major C. E. Baynes, D. A. A.-G.; Mr. J. G. Monteath, Under Secretary, Revenue Department; Major N. Kirby, R. E., Major E. Bickford. R. G. A.; Major C. G. Oldfield, Ordnance Officer; Captain W. R. Pinwill, Brigade Major; Captain W. C. Crosse, A. S. C.; Captain D. C. H. MacLean, D.S.O., Royal Scotts; Lieutenant W. P. Koe, R.I.M.; Syed Shamsuddin Myan Kadri, Oriental Translator to Government; Dr. D. A. DeMonte; Mr. Tribhovandas M. Nathubhai; Mr. W. F. Hamilton; Risaldar Bhagwan Singh, Native A.-D-C. to the Governor; Mr. Raoji V. J. Shankersett, and others.

After shaking hands with those present, His Excellency inspected the Guard-of-Honour, in company with Colonel Turner, Commanding the Bombay Brigade. His Excellency then left the Bunder for Government House in a carriage and four, accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel Yarr and Captain Fellows, and escorted by the Bodyguard under the command of Captain H. T. Naylor.

THE LANDGRAF OF HESSE AT UDAIPUR.

An Interesting Visit.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

UDAIPUR, DECEMBER 6.

H. R. H. the Landgraf of Hesse after, visiting Bhopal arrived at Udaipur, the picturesque capital of Mewar State, on the 27th November, and was received by Mr. E. H. Hill, the President Major Fisher, I. M. S., and a noble of the Court of H. H. the Maharani, deputed by His Highness.

H. R. H. the Landgraf proceeding at once to the Residency took his tiffin and started straight away to see the Lake and building in it. Striving as far as the Khas Odi (hunting box) of His Highness on the south side of the Pichola Lake.

From there he was rowed across the Lake seeing the beautiful water palaces of Jagmandir and Jagnewas—the former of which was the asylum of the Emperor Shah Jehan, while in exile from his father Emperor Jeuhangir's anger,—and then drove through the city, back to the Residency. The next day, the 28th, was spent in visiting the Palaces, the Bari Mahal, the Sambhu Prakash and the Sajjan Newas. After lunch His Royal Highness left Udaipur for Jaisamaan the largest artificial lake in India, where H. H. the Maharana Tir Fattehsingji, Bahadur, G. C. S. I, was staying on a hunting trip. The morning of the 29th was spent in visits and return visits, between H. R. H the Landgraf and H. H. the Maharana. In the afternoon H. R. H. the Landgraf and suit accompanied by H. H. the Maharana and his principal nobles, went to a grand hunt, arranged by His Highness on one of his preserves. His Royal Highness and party drove in carriages apart of the way and then changed from carriages to elephants, on which they proceeded to the Odi, from which His Royal Highness witnessed beat of the jungles. It was the first experience of His Royal Highness in an Indian jungle seat on a grand scale. None of the party shot anything though some *sambhars* and wild boars came out of the gungles. In the evening His Royal Highness and Monsieur Garbon, one of His Royal Highness suit, went out fishing on the sake but luck seemed to be against them again. On the return from the fishing His Royal Highness paid a visit to the beautiful temple of Sarwareshwar, situated on the bank of the Sake built by one of the Maharanas of Udaipur The serene calmness of the surrounding gave the temple a divine granduer beyond discription. His Royal Highness was interested in listening to the explanations given by Temaj Devisinghji Varma, a Sisoodia Rajput, regarding the service in the temple, and asked many questions on Hindu Philosophy and Theology. On the 30th His Royal Highness and H. H. the Maharana by their respective suits, went by boat to another of the preserves, and took elephants from there to Sri Udai Mul, one of the best hunting boxes on the preserve. The beat was on a larger scale than the day previous. Baron Schenk one of the German nobles, on attendance to H. R. H. the Landgraf, was most fortunate in bagging two *Sambhars* and one Hyeana. Taking his tiffin at Sir Udai Mul, His Royal Highness returned to the tents and in the evening went out fishing again and was lucky in catching two hurrals of two and three lbs. in wheight.

On the next morning, the 1st December His Royal Highness left for Udaipur, where he arrived at 6-30 in the evening having passed through the famous Ghat, where the last great battle of Haluhadigha was fought between the brave Patriot Maharana Pratapsingh, and Prince Khuram, afterwards Emperor Shah Jehan. On Sunday the 2nd His Royal Highness took his departure from Udaipor at 12-1p quite pleased with the entertainment and reception of that rigid and conservative Prince Maharana Fattehsinghji who is the most courteous of men, worthy of the descendent of the great Sirsaodia race.

T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught with Princess Patricia of Connaught, will arrive at Colombo on the 26th proximo and will proceed thence to Hongkong. Their Royal Highnesses will return to Ceylon on the 18th March, after visiting Burma and India.

MAHIM FAIR SEVENTY YEARS AGO.

(CONTINUED)

The first house we came to was very comfortable, and almost English in its appearance; a small, neat mansion, with its little court-yard before it, such as we should not be surprised to see in some old-fashioned country village at home. Straggling huts on either side brought us to the principal street of Mahim, and here we found the houses lighted, and lamps suspended in imitation of bunches of grapes before all that were ambitious of making a good appearance. After passing the shops belonging to the village—the grain-sellers, the pan-sellers, and other vendors of articles in common demand—we came to a series of booths, exactly resembling those used for the same purpose in England, and well supplied with both native and foreign products. The display was certainly much greater than any I had expected to see. Some of the shops were filled with French, English, and Dutch toys; others with China and glass ornaments; then came one filled with coloured glass bangles, and every kind of native ornament in talc and tinsel, all set of with a profusion of lights. Instead of gingerbread, there were immense quantities of *metai*, or sweetmeats, of different shapes and forms, and various hues; sugar rock-work, pink, white, and yellow, with all sorts and descriptions of cakes. The carriage moved slowly through the crowd, and at length, finding it inconvenient to proceed farther in it, we alighted. Our party had come to Mahim upon the invitation of a very respectable moonshee, who had his country-house there and who was anxious to do the honours of the fair to the English strangers, my friends, like myself, being rather new to Bombay. We met the old gentleman at an opening in the village, leading to the tomb, of the saint, and his offer to conduct us to the sacred shrine formed a farther inducement to leave the carriage and venture through the crowd on foot. The tomb, which was strongly illuminated, proved to be a white-washed building, having a dome in the centre, and four minarets, one at each angle, standing in a small enclosure, the walls of which were also newly white-washed, and approached by a flight of steps, leading into a portico. Upon either side of the avenue from the village, were seated multitudes of men and women, who, if not beggars by profession, made no scruple to beg on this occasion. I felt at first sorry that I had neglected to bring any money with me, but when I saw the crowd of applicants, whom it would have been impossible to satisfy, and recollected that my liberality would doubtless have been attributed to faith in the virtues of the saint, I no longer regretted the omission. The steps of the tomb were lined with these beggars, all vociferating at once, while other religious characters were singing with all the power of their lungs, and a native band, stationed in the verandah of the tomb, were at the same time making the most hideous discord by the help of all kinds of diabolical instruments. Having a magistrate of our party, we were well protected by the police, who, without using any rudeness, kept the people off. So far from being uncivil, the natives seemed pleased to see us at the fair, and readily made way, until we came to the entrance of the chamber in which, under a sarcophagus, the body of the saint was deposited. Here we were told that we could proceed no farther, unless we consented to take off our shoes, a ceremony with which we did not feel disposed to comply, especially as we could see all that the chamber contained through the open door, and had no intention to pay homage to the saint. The sarcophagus, according to customs, was covered with a rich pall, and the devout pressed forward to lay their offerings upon it. These offerings consisted of money, cloths, grain, fruit, &c., nothing coming amiss, the priests of the temple being quite ready to take the gifts which the poorest could bestow. The beggars in the porch were more clamorous than ever, the *mem sahibs* being especially entreated to bestow their charity. Having satisfied my curiosity, I was glad to get away into the fair, where I found many things more interesting. Convenient spaces in the wood were filled with merry-go-rounds, swings, and other locomotive machinery, of precisely the same description as those exhibited in England, and which I had seen in Hyde Park at the fair held there in honour of Queen Victoria. Mahim Wood boasted no theatres or wild-beast shows, neither were we treated with the sight of giants or dwarfs; but there was no want of booths for the purpose of affording refreshment. One of these *cafes*, the front of which was entirely open, was most brilliantly illuminated, and filled with numerous tables, covered with a multitude of good things. That it was expected to be the resort of English guests was apparent, from an inscription painted in white letters, rather asked, upon, a black board, to the following effect: "Tea, Coffee, and Pastry-House." We were invited to enter this splendid establishment by the moonshee, who had evidently ordered a refection to be prepared for the occasion. Being unwilling to disappoint the old gentleman, we took the seats offered to us, and ate the cakes, and drink the coffee, presented by some respectable-looking Parsees, the owners of the shop, which they had taken pains to set off in the European style. Although the natives of India will not eat with us, as they know that we do not scruple to partake of food prepared for their tables, they are mortified and disappointed at any refusal to taste the good things set before us; the more we eat the greater being the compliment. I was consequently obliged to convey away some of the cakes in my handkerchief, to avoid the alternatives of making myself ill or of giving offence. When we were sufficiently rested and refreshed, we followed the moonshee to his mansion. The moon was at the full, and being at this time well up, lighted us through the less thronged avenues of the village, these tangled lanes, with the exception of a few candles, having no other illumination. Here, seated in corners upon the ground, were the more humble traders of the fair, venders of fruit, the larger kind being divided into slices for the convenience of poor customers. In one spot, a group of dissipated characters were assembled round bottles and drinking-vessels (of which the contents bore neither the colour nor the smell of sherbet), who were evidently determined to make a night of it over the fermented juice of the palm. From what I have seen, I am inclined to believe sobriety to be as rare a virtue in Bombay as in London; toddy-shops appear to be greatly upon the increase, and certainly in every direction there are already ample means of gratifying a love of spirituous liquors. In other places, the usual occupation of frying fish was going on, while a taste for sweet things might be gratified by confectionary of an inferior description to that exhibited in the shops.

As we receded from the fair, the bright illumination in the distance, the twinkling lights in the foreground, dimly revealing dusky figures cowering round their fires, and the dark depths of the wood beyond, with now and then a gleam of moonshine streaming on its tangled paths, made up a landscape full of scenic effects. Getting deeper and deeper into the wood, we came at last to a small modest mansion, standing in the corner of a garden, and shadowed by palm-trees, through which the moon beams chequered our path. We did not enter the house, contenting ourselves with seats in the verandah, where the children of our host, his wife or wives not making their appearance, were assembled. The elder boys addressed us in very good English, and were, the moonshee told us well acquainted with the Guzerattee and Mahratta languages; he had also bestowed an education upon his daughters, who were taught to read in the vernacular. The old man told us that he was born in Mahim Wood at the time of the festival, and, though a Hindu, had had the name of Mundooree, that of the saint, bestowed upon him, for a good omen. Having a great affection for his native place, he had, as soon as he could command the means, built the house which we now saw, and in which he always resided during the fair. which was called *oories*, or the Mungdoom Shaab's *oories*, at Mahim. After sitting some time with the old man, and admiring the effect of the moonlight among the palm-trees, we rose to depart. In taking leave of the spot, I could not repress a wish to see it under a different aspect, although it required very slight aid from fancy to picture it as it would appear in the rains, with mildew in the drip of those pendant palm branches, green stagnant pools in every hollow, toads crawling over the garden paths, and snakes lurking beneath every stone.

Returning to the place in which we had left the carriage, we found the fair more crowded than ever, the numbers of children, if possible, exceeding those to be seen at English places of resort of the same nature. The upper rooms of the superior houses, many of which seemed to be large and handsome, were well lighted and filled with company, many of the most respectable amongst the Hindus, Mahomedans, and Parsees, repairing to Mahim, to recreate themselves during the festival. The shops had put on even a gayer appearance, and though there was no rich merchandise to be seen, the character of the meeting being merely that of a rustic fair, I was greatly surprized by the elegance of some of the commodities, and the taste of their arrangement. It was evident that all the purchasers must be native, and consequently I could not help feeling some astonishment at the large quantities of expensive European toys with which the whole booths were filled. Dolls, which were to me a novelty in my late visit to Paris, with real hair dressed in the newest fashion, were abundant; and so were those excellent representations of animals from Germany, known by the name of "Barking toys." The price of these things, demanded of our party at least, was high. I had wished to possess myself of something as a remembrance of this fair, but as the old moonshee was the only individual amongst us who carried any money about him, I did not like to ask him to become my banker on this occasion, lest he should not permit me to pay him again, and I should by this means add to the disbursements already made upon our account. Upon leaving the fair, we found some difficulty in steering our way through the bullock-carriages which almost blocked up the road, and as we drove along the grand thoroughfare towards Girgaum, a populous portion of the native town, the visitants seemed to increase; cart followed upon cart in quick succession, all the bullocks in Bombay, numerous as they are, appearing to have been mustered for the occasion.

THINGS TO BE AVOIDED AT AGRA.

Delhi Durbar Discomforts.

An extract or two from my Diary of the Delhi Durbar may serve to forewarn those, who contemplate visiting Agra to see the Amir, of what they must provide for :—

2 A.M. Sunday morning Delhi Station—Durbar Time.—
'Do you think there is any chance of getting rooms at any hotel."
'I'm sure I don't know, but why have you come to Delhi.'
'We heard there was a thing called a Durbar in progress.'
'Yes there is, its all very well to come to Delhi : that's easy enough, but you'll never get away again.
'Every train leaving the station leaves also dozens of passengers behind." There's not a seat to be had, any class.'

Cheering news from a Railway official when we had but a couple of days to spare, and one does not feel quite at one's best after 36 hours in a train at 2 o'clock on a bitterly cold morning.

However, we had to make the best of it, and camped out for about 4 hours, very uncomfortably, in a cold waiting room. Daylight at last, and we went outside the station, fortunately meeting a tonga which drove up and literally deposited a somewhat incomprehensible being—who had evidently been dining all night—on the pavement. We seized the conveyance, and told the driver to take us to No. 2, Visitors camp. We were strangers to Delhi and the tonga driver was apparently a stranger to the camps, as it took us some two hours to reach our destination. Here we were greeted with good and bad news—good to the effect that we could probably secure rooms at L—'s Hotel: bad that the parade of native Retainers, that absolutely unique sight, had been put off from the Monday till the Wednesday, and time would not permit of our waiting so long.

At the hotel we were very kindly allowed to share a room for the moderate sum, if I remember rightly of Rs. 50 each per diem. After a very necessary clean up, we got hold of a gharry and drove off to the parade service on the Racecourse—the massed Bishops—as it was afterwards christened.

A wonderful sight. The troops in full dress, —horribly hot—the massed bands from all the European regiments, the picked choir singing through megaphones, and last, but not least, the Metropolitan in the Royal Box on the grand stand, with two bars below him doing a roaring trade all through the service.

After church we failed to find our gharry for some time and stood in the dust, at one of the entrances to the enclosure, watching the people. I wonder how many pretty women were at the Durbar. We had very hard lines, for though we stood for an hour watching the church-goers on their homeward way, we did not see five types of English beauty. Certainly a baking sun during the day and frost at night tends somewhat to damage complexions, but after what we had heard of the elite of English society at the Durbar, we drove away disappointed men.

Back again in the afternoon to hear the massed bands, and then a long and tiring walk back again to the hotel. We seemed to cross and recross various camps many times over and had lots of opportunity of admiring the Durbar Railway, another instance of the capability and grit of that much maligned Service, whose members are said to be all either madmarried or methodist.

Next day we shook the dust of the Durbar from our feet and hiring a carriage drove out to old Delhi and the Kutub Minar. What a delight Delhi and its surroundings must be to the Archæologist. I think the Tommy who during manœuvres was posted on a high tomb, signalling, well described the district to his pal. 'Lord, Bill'—the ole place is fair mouldy with them tombs.

One glance at the Kutub Minar and I started up its interminable stairs. I knew it had to be done at once, if ever, as a second glance at the height of the structure would have damped my climbing ardour too much. But what a reward in the view from the summit, with the thin streak of the sacred Jumna in the hazy distance—that river which really is the mother of the Kutub, for the tower was built for the Hindu wife of a Mahommedan king so that she might see from its summit the sacred water. At least so the story goes.—Pretty but probably untrue.

Down again and after a wander round the iron pillar, that enigma to the antiquarian we went off to the diving well. That useful coin the Rupee, in various quantities induced the divers to show their prowess, and it is a plucky feat, indeed, to jump from the top, missing a kink in the stonework of the well by a few inches and plunging through 100 feet of space into the black water below.

A dusty drive back, with a passing visit to Humayon's tomb, and we reached our hotel, whence after a hasty dinner we drove off to the station to take our chance of getting away. Seats could not be booked beforehand, and it was really a question of the survival of the fittest.

Arrived at the station an hour before our train—a local—was due to leave, we found the platform one mass of natives from end to end, squatting in true oriental callousness, knowing that when the Gods willed they would get away, perhaps tonight, perhaps tomorrow, perhaps the day after—'Kuch parwa nahin.'

Our train steamed in—not very late—and two men got out of a first-class compartment. The platform Inspector whom we had asked to secure seats for us was first aboard, next—the writer. I dumped myself down on a seat placing a bag on another. But to keep a full berth was impossible—one after another the passengers crowded in, until we had nine in a compartment which was presumed to hold 4, or at the outside 5.

A study of our compainions was distinctly interesting. Three Europeans, a native officer of Imperial Service Troops, a Marwarri, a Cashmiri, a half-cast Jew, and two nondescript natives made up our full compliment.

When we found the prospect before us we were somewhat apprehensive of our comfort on the journey and having instilled into the minds of those present that our seats were not to be trampered with we had a look at the other carriages.

Next door we found another first class compartment, "Ladies" on a large ticket outside the door, an old police friend of mine guarding the carriage with his orderlies.

A little delicate questioning and we found that a young lady travelling alone had come down the platform and my chivalrous friend had seized a compartment for her.

It transpired that the lady in question was expecting luggage to meet her at Ghaziabad, only a short run from Delhi, and if she could pick this up she was bound for Tundla, which only meant some 6 hours run. We offered our services, that one of us should keep her carriage at Ghaziabad while the other helped to find the luggage, and our offer was accepted.

In due course we ran into Ghaziabad station and an exciting hunt only proved that the luggage could not be got in time for that train. I hope and believe we had the politeness to condole with the lady, but it is an ill wind that blows nobody good and taking the third European into our confidence, we carted our luggage across to the vacant compartment and not trroubling to interfere with that sacred sign LADIES, with the jhilmills carefully closed, we spent the rest of the night in peace.

I made enquiries next day at Cawnpore and we were glad indeed to learn that the lady had found her baggage and also a seat in the next train, and I sincerely hope she reached her journey's end in comfort. It needs pluck for a young woman to travel alone at such a time—and although it suited us well, it was with some distress that we left her stranded late at night, a lone figure on the platform of Ghaziabad.

N.

THE Madras Government have held a searching enquiry in a statement which appeared in the *Hindu* in August last in connection with the suicide of Sub-Inspector Y. V. Somasundra Moodeliar, of the Salt Department. The Sub-Inspector was reported to have committed suicide on account of the disgrace caused by a search which was alleged to have been made for him at his house at midnight by the Assistant Inspector. The Government enquiry showed that the newspaper report was entirely false, and was subsequently admitted to be incorrect. The Government, in passing orders on the enquiry, agree with the Board of Revenue that the suicide of the Sub-Inspector was not due to any action of the Assistant-Inspector as alleged. The incident, it will be remembered, was the subject matter of a question put by a Non-official Member at the last meeting of the Madras Legislative Council.

SPORTING NEWS.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN FOOTBALLERS.

Lunch with M. Ps.

POLITICE AND SPORT.

LONDON, DECEMBER 8.

The Hon, Mr, E. Fiennes, the Liberal Member for Banbury, entertained the South African Footballers at lunch yesterday.

A most representative gathering, including several members of the House of Commons, was present.

Speeches were made, couched in the most cordis terms dwelling upon the value of the visit in promoting good relation between Greet Britain and South Africa,

LONDON, DECEMBER 7.

The match between the South Africans and England resulted in a draw ; they each had a try.

BOMBAY HUNT.

SAHAR Hill was the place fixed for the meeting of the Bombay Foxhounds yesterday morning, and a field of no mean dimensions, the number being well over 70, assembled them. For many reasons Sahar Hill is the prettiest trysting place of the followers of our pack of hounds, and the "quality and quantity" of horseflesh to be seen there yesterday morning showed how very much appreciated the sport of Fox hunting is in the vale of Salsette. One noticed numbers of new horses, many more of them than is usual at the beginning of the hunting season. The class of animal imported within the last few months from Australia appears to be of exceptional value, and not a few of the gentlemen, who ride to hounds, have put their hands in their pockets and brought out some really beautiful looking specimens, on which it is hoped they may enjoy many a delightful gallop. The sport obtained yesterday morning was not quite as good as is often the case. The temperature was warmer than it might have been, and with the ground somewhat lacking in dew, scent was never particularly strong. A jackal was holloaed away from the Sahar Hill covert, but unfortunately a hare sprung up at the same time and the majority of the pack promptly, proceeded to hunt it, and it was only with a cretain amount of difficulty that the whips "presented" them to see the error of their ways. This kind of trouble will at times occur with the best of packs, but with a young lot such as we have this season, an occasional mistake of this nature is only to be expected. The pity however was that the jackal was able to get a very long start of his pursuers, and when hounds were eventually put upon his line the scent was decidedly catchy, and as a result the pace was not all it might have been. Hounds though ran well over some paddy fields to the other side of Sahar Church, and it seemed that the jackal has been headed here by some cultivators in the fields, as the pack doubled back round the church and set us going almost to the village of Bomandi Wadi. The jackal cannot have faced the houses as hounds swung lefthanded over Chuckla Hill, and ran for a considerable distance parallel with the Andheri Vehar Road in the direction of Parla. Before reaching the railway there was a check, but Payne was not long in again getting the pack on the line of the jackal in spite of the worst of scent. Casting his hounds back, a many burst of music showed that they had in their eagerness overshot the line, and running back again towards Chuckla, they crossed the Road close by the Grange Bungalow, carrying the chase through the big mango tope beyond. The scent, however, was never at all good, and after some desultory hunting in the direction of Goregaum, hounds and huntsmen had finally to admit that the jackal had been able to shake himself free of them. The gallop cannot be described as a good one, owing to the absence of scent, and the circuitous course shaped by the jackal, but hounds had to work under very adverse circumstances, and may better luck follow them next time. If a word of advice may be given to some of the thrusters, it is that they should not be too eager before hounds have properly got hold. It must be remembered that we cannot hunt without hounds, and nothing is more distasteful to them than a number of horsemen riding almost on their sterns when they are doing their best to work out a line, and especially on a bad scenting morning. Let hounds get hold properly, give them a couple of fields' start and then try and catch them you can.

JACKAL.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

(FROM OUR YACHTING CORRESPONDENT.)

Things did not look very promising when the warning flag for the A Class was hoisted at 3 p.m. as there was hardly a breath of wind. By 3-15 there was just enough to fill the light canvas as the four boats came down to the line well together. Turquoise was over first nearly pushing Sapphire on to the markboat and causing some excitement on the latter ship. Sapphire paid Turquoise out by blanketing her and ran past. All four drifted down slowly in the fluky airs which made a jibe necessary about a mile from home. There was a blueness in the atmosphere above one of the boats which suggested trouble aboard during this manœuvre but nothing actually caught fire.

Eileen was first down to the buoy with Sapphire and Melody close up. Turquoise was helpless in the light wind.

Beating up for the schooner Eileen was at her best and walked away from the others. Melody hung on to Sapphire but was interfered with by an ill-mannered tramp steamer called the "Faringford" which insisted on her legal right of way entering harbour without a thought for sport or courtesy. She might take a lesson from the native boats who almost invariably do their very best to keep out of the way of racing boats even at considerable inconvenience to themselves.

Turquoise pinched up as she did last week but had not the same strong ebb to help her and dropped behind. Mr. Daniels hoisted the signal for stopping the race as they rounded the schooner for the first time as there seemed little chance of the race being finished in time. Eileen won fairly easily with Sapphire second though Melody would have been better placed if she had not been interfered with.

The B Class had no better luck with the wind at the start. Pixie, Trixie, Erin and Sayonara were all well up to the line at the start, Trixie getting away first. Yellow Peril was a long way behind being rowed with great energy long after the starting gun had been fired. She kept on nevertheless and sailed round with the others which she should not have done. Pixie was first round North Karanja with the others not far behind. Beating up to The Cross Island buoy Trixie, sailing with good judgment worked out a useful lead. Sayonara made straight over to the Bombay side and going wonderfully in the light breeze was second round the buoy.

Trixie and Sayonara kept their respective places to the end but unfortunately did not arrive before 6-15 the appointed time limit, and were deprived of the fruits of victory having to be content with honour and glory.

There were eight entries for the small boat race and they all came up to the line together making as pretty a start as one could wish to see. Running down to North Karanja first one and then another picked up an air and forged ahead only to be caught up and passed again. On the whole the boats up to windward had the best of it, Tomtit and Maud being badly served to leeward.

Meg was first round with Coralie and Lapwing next. Tomtit went about soon after rounding, and stood over to the Bombay shore. Clutha soon followed suit and the rest scattered all over the harbour looking for a wind. Maud picked up a breeze of her own in the middle of the harbour and made up a lot of lost ground.

Meg and Tomtit arrived at the P. and O. buoy close together the former rounding a few seconds ahead. Lapwing had kept to the East side as long as she dared and was third round some eight minutes behind the leaders. Maud was next, some distance astern.

Meg and Tomtit had a splendid race down to the Schooner, engaging in a series of luffing matches which took them close in shore. Lapwing took all the advantage possible from the duel and keeping well out from the shore made up several minutes.

The issue was in doubt right up to the finish but finally Meg cleverly beat her opponent by 13 second winning the class prize.

Tomtit secured the first handicap prize with a little over a minute in hand from Lapwing. Coralie took third while the remainder were tailed out over a considerable distance, fortune having treated some of them in a very scurvy manner according to their owners.

In spite of the light winds it was decidedly an amusing and interesting race, especially for those who won prizes.

The latest idea is that races for motor boats should be arranged. There are several in the harbour at present all capable of enormous speeds according to their owners but whether the said owners are willing to put those speeds to the test is another matter. If it could be arranged it would be a most interesting diversion and possibly, only possibly our local yachtsmen might be able to pick up some useful additions to their stock of flowers of speech. We have often wondered what was the real cause of the thick fumes which are generally seen rising from a broken down motor boat.

A Class Handicap Race—Sailed at 3-15 p.m. on Saturday.

Names of Boats.	Time All'ces. M. S.	Entered by	Start at H. M.	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Sapphire......	6 3	R H H Hopkins & Capt Muter R E	3 15	5 6 46	1 45 43
Eileen	Scr	Mr N N Wadia..	3 15	4 56 38	1 41 38
Turquoise ...	7 9	Mr F J Preston .	3 15	5 16 31	1 54 12
Melody	8 46	Mr J B K Macbeth	3 15	5 11 2	1 47 19

Course No 12 Reversed—11·2 miles. 1st Prize won by Eileen and Sapphire saves entrance fee, Rs. 5. Wind W, Strength very light, Time-limit—6-15 p. m.

B Class Handicap Race—Sailed at 3-30 p. m. on Saturday.

Names of Boats.	Time All'ces. M. S.	Entered by	Start of H. M.	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Erin	3 0	R H Ireland.	Did not finish in time limit.		
Pixie	Scr	J Aspinwall.			
Sayonara ...	10 30	Capt Erikson.			
Trixie	3 0	R N Menteath.			
Yellow Peril	4 0	Capt Lewellin.			

Course No 18—8·8 miles—Time-limit—6-15 p. m.

Tomtit Class and Small Boat Handicap Race—sailed at 3-45 p. m. on Saturday.

Names of Boats.	Time All'ces. M. S.	Entered by	Start at H. M.	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Meg	0 30	Mr C H Byrne .	3 45	5 47 59	2 2 29
Tomtit	Scr	Mr J C Brooks.	3 45	5 48 13	2 3 13
Lapwing...	4 30	Capt Gillespie, R E	3 45	5 53 45	2 4 15
Maud	4 30	Officer's, R E....	3 45	5 56 48	2 7 18
Midget	7 30	Officers, R A...	3 45	6 14 17	2 21 47
Jean	16 0	Capt C L Prince	3 45	6 10 17	2 15 17
Clutha	4 0	Mr J J Welch..	3 45	6 4 5	2 15 5
Coralie	8 30	Comdr N J Wilson	3 45	6 0 5	2 6 35

Course No. 17—Reversed 6·3 miles—1st Prize won by Tomtit, 2nd Prize won by Loepwing, 3rd Prize won by Ceralie, Class Prize Meg. Wind W., Strength very Light. Time-limit—6-15 p. m. on Saturday.

CALCUTTA RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 9.

There was a slightly large attendance at the Second Extra Meeting for which the Excutive were able to offer an attractive card of six events.

The race of the day and one that afforded greatest interest was the December Plate with so many Cup candidates entered. But of the fourteen entered there were two absentees—Long Tom and Signerina—whom we should have liked to have seen given a run. Of the remainder, three candidates carried practically the whole of the public money, as the betting in the Ring was 20 to 1—bar three. The light-weighted Saloon with 6st. and 12lbs on his back and getting a concession of no less than 3st. from Sacristan II. was installed favourite at 6 to 4 against, with Sacristan II. in demand at threes. The latter horse was looking a picture in the paddock but a little on the big side at present and too good to start. Saloon went off with the lead which he maintained till the hospital corner. Here Sacristan II challenged him and the pair raced abreast the rest of the way. Coming to the Stand, it looked Sacristan's race, but Saloon came with a last run in the last few strides and gained the verdict by a narrow margin of a head, so that this famous country-bred of Mr. Scott's has thus won this race now for two years in succession. The rest of the field were rather tailed off as their closest pursuer was dramatic lengths away who again finished three lengths in front of the Ceylon representative Foot-Print. The Master, the third favourite ran rather disappointingly. There were no erasures from Bentinck Plate for which Hazel-nut opened favourite but was subsequently supported by old Psalm who once more had a very easy win from Pat C. with Silphoe third and Duplex II fourth. Hazel-nut was also a disappointment to her supporters, finishing as she did second last.

A rather remarkable incident in the afternoon's racing was that only three horses on the whole Card failed to fulfil their engagement, one of these being a double entry.

Eleven stripped for the Madras Horse Plate, five of these being this year's importations. The race provided a beautiful finish between Meadow Saffron, Santa Maria and Carnival, though, at the final stage Mr Apcar's Graffton Filley came with a rattle on the outside and won the race at her ease. The field was so much bunched up at the finish that the Judges had considerable difficulty in placing the placed horses and put up on the Board Carnival as second with Meadow Saffron and Craigendorri a dead heat for the third place. It subsequently transpired that the Judges had made a mistake in placing Craigendorrie as brackketted third, as the horse was really Santa Maria, and the Judges then rectified their mistake accordingly. This produced a very difficult situation, as though the rider of Santa Maria had presented himself to be weighed in and had been told he was not wanted. It was therefore extremely hard luck on the owner that, owing to a mistake on the part of the Judges which was afterwards rectified he should lose his place bets because his Jockey had not weighed in although he had offered to do so.

Subsequently at the conclusion of the day's racing the Stewards met and went into the matter and decided that, all things considered, and considering the Jockey had offered himself to be weighed, he was presumably of "All right" and was consequently allowed his place.

HURDLE RACE.

Reynold's Advisor 10st. 4lbs......................Smallman 1
Galstaun's Rustler 10st, 3lbs......................A. Hoyt 2
Austin's King Pin 10st. 3lbs......................Johnson 3
Dr. Spooner Hart's Loch Lochie 9st. 11lbs...Deeble 4

Also ran.—Clodin 10st. 10lbs., Bucentaur, 10st. 3lbs. ; Wales, 10st. 3lbs. ; Lord D 10st. 3lbs., and Tattoo 10st.

Betting—2 to 1 against Loch Lochie ; 3 to 1 Rustler; 4 to 1 Bucentaur and Lord D ; 6 to 1 Wales : 8 to 1 Advisor, and 10 to 1 on the others.

The Race.—King Pin attended by Lord D showed the way over the first hurdle. Then the former took a long lead from Lord D, who was about three lengths ahead of Loch Lochie, who headed Ruck with Wales lying a bad last. There was no change in the front ranks till at the five furlongs Loch Lochie overhauled Lord D and rapidly diminished the gap between himself and the leader. Then at the three furlongs Rustler followed by Advisor also came up to the leaders and at the last hurdle Rustler and King Pin jumped abreast and soon after Advisor came past these two and won handsomely by three lengths with two lengths between the second and third and half a length's head between the third and fourth. Time—3 mins. and 29secs.

The Totalisator paid Rs. 83 on the winner and Rs. 36 Rs. 15, and Rs, 109 for places.

DALHOUSIE PLATE.

Galstaun's Claribell 10st 3lbs ....Robinson 1
Maharajah Cooch Behar's Martin Bell 8st 5lbs Southall 2
Colonel Stisted's First Bell 10st 3lbs...............Firth 3
J. D. Scott's Wal 9st 13lbs ....Bullock 4

Also ran.—Ivanhoe 10st and Half Price 9st 5lbs.

Betting.—2 to 1 on Claribell ; 6 to 1 against First Bell ; 7 to 1 Wal ; 10 to 1 Martin Bell and 30 to 1 on the others.

The Race.—Half Price closely accompanied by First Bell got off with a clear bad of the others and led to the home turn, where First Bell drew to the front from the distance. There Claribell and Martin Bell challenged First Bell and after a good run home Robinson was able easily to got home by three-quarters of a lengths with two lengths, between the second and third and half a length between the third and fourth. Time—1 min. 20 2/5ths seconds.

The Totalisator paid Rs. 16 on the winner; Rs. 15 and Rs. 27 for places.

DECEMBER PLATE.

Scott and Marshall's Saloon 6st 12lbs.........Melsom 1
Dartmoor's Sacristan II 9st 10lbs ....O'Bren 2
Bell's Dramatic 8st 4lbs ....Firth 3
Desoyas's Foot-print 8st 10lbs ....Bradshaw 4

Also ran.—Lamrock 9st 10lbs ; The Master 8st 7lbs ; Trencherman 9st 6lbs ; Clear Artist 9st ; Paddy's Darling 9st ; Nirvarna 8st 10st ; Rosanule 8st 4lbs and Beau Nero 8st 8lbs.

Betting—6 to 4 against Saloon ; 3 to 1 Sacristan II ; 6 to 1 The Master ; 15 to 1 Dramatic, Foot-print, Lamrock, Paddy's Darling and Rosanule ; 2 to 1 Clear Artist and 3 to 1 on the others.

The Race.—From a very good start Saloon quickly showed out in front with Sacristan and Nirvarna in attendance. and after two furlongs Saloon increased his distance and held clear till turning the half mile hard Sacristan essayed to catch him and at the distance got abreast. Then the two locked together and raced home abreast and just in the last two or three strides Saloon got his head in front and won by that difference. There are three lengths between the second and third and the same between the third and fourth. Time—1m and 43 seconds.

The Totalisator paid Rs. 74 on the winner and Rs. 131 Rs. 15 and Rs. 22 for places.

THE BENTINCK PLATE.

Ball's Psalm 9st. 13lbs..............................Firth 1
Scott's Pat C. 9st 5lbs..............................Kaeson 2
Galstoun's Selphoe 9st 10lbs....................Robinson 3
Scott's Dupliex 11. 9st 10lbs.....................Southall 4

Also ran.—Hazelnut 9st 3lbs and Bubble 8st 2lbs.

Betting.—5 to 4 against Psalm ; 2 to 1 against Hazelnut; 6 to 1 Dupleix and Selphoe; 10 to 1 Pat C and 20 to 1 Bubble.

The Race—Soon after the start Psalm and Dupleix drew to the front and led together for a furlong. Then Dupleix fell back and Pat C went into the second place and from the distance Silphoe made his effort, but Psalm going well all through kept in front and won by two and half lengths with one length between the second and third and half a length between the third and fourth. Time—1m. 18 2/5 seconds.

Bubble could not live with the field from the start.

The Totalisator paid Rs. 25 on the winner and Rs. 17 and Rs. 71 for places.

MAIDEN HORSE PLATE.

The Honourable Mr. Apcar's Dea 7st 10lbs...Vining 1
Dass's Carnival 8st. 10lbs..........................Kaeson 2
Holmes' Santa Maria 9st. 3lbs....................Murdison 3

Also ran.—Meadow Saffron 9st 3lbs ; Child Adopted 8st 10lbs ; Mount Dane 8st 9lbs ; Black Duke 8st 6lbs ; Mother Goose 8st 7lbs ; Craigendarie 8st 6lbs, and Pallas 7st 4lbs.

Betting.—2 to 1 against Dea ; 5 to 2 Saint Maria ; 6 to 1 Meadow Saffron ; 15 to 1 Child Adopted Mother Goose and Mount Dane and 20 to 1 on the others.

The Race—Black Duke was first to break the line and attended by Craigendarie and Meadow Saffron he led to the three furlongs where Craigendarie fell back and coming round into the straight Meadow Saffron held the lead from Carnival and Santa Maria looked all over a winner till coming up on the outside overhauled everything and won by a length with a head between the second and third. Time—1min. 31 2/5 seconds.

The Totalisator paid Rs. 20 on the winner and Rs. 11 and Rs. 11 for places.

Meadow Saffron was dead heat for the third place but did not weigh in.

CORINTHIAN PLATE.

The Honorable Mr. Apcar's Ballark 9st, 2lbs...Evans 1
Galstaun's Saint Marquise 9st 6lbs............Robinson 2
Pearson's Lord Boyne 8st 10lbs....................Manley 3
Captain Farquharson's Nightingale 9st 10lbs...Firth 4

Also ran.—Riverside 9st 6lbs ; Applause 9st 3lbs ; Pennant 8st 7lbs and Roseland 7st 3lbs.

Betting.—5 to 4 on Ballark ; 3 to 1 against Saint Marquise ; 8 to 1 Nightingale ; 10 to 1 Roseland and 20 to 1 on the others.

The Race.—Saint Marquise showed out from the start. Then they steadied and Riverside went to the front and was soon joined by Roseland and the pair led from Lord Boyne to the half mile, where Roseland fell back and Saint Marquise displaying River-side joined Lord Boyne; but as they came to the distance Ballark came up to the leaders and challenging, drew away and won by two lengths, there being there lengths between the third and fourth.

Time.—2 mts. 2/5 seconds.

The Totalisator paid Rs. 13 on the winner and Rs. 11 Rs. 12 and Rs, 40 for places.

VICEROY'S CUP.

Betting on the above 5 to 2 against each Long Tom and Fitzgraften.

5 to 1 against Mallard. 8 to 1 Signorina. 12 to 100 the others.

The Viceroy's Cup market, says the *Indian Field*, has been little agitated during the week and the only noticeable feature in the betting list is the rapid decline of Munderab, whose lameness on the track is persistently reported. The favourite has put in two long gallops and his appearance pleases his admirers well enough. Cherson has surprised the critics by his excellent condition, but they cannet make up their minds about Steinhager and Rosanule. The former's record entirely eclipses that of his stable companion, but on their present appearance and gallops Rosanule has more friends. Fitzgrafton and Mallard are another strong pair, and barring accidents, the first named is bound to run up towards the head of the list very soon. Sacristan II attracts a little money at long prices for the big race, but none of the others—except perhaps Clear Artist—are attracting much attention on the course. A number of the cracks are entered for the December Plate next Saturday, but scratchings for this event are found to be numerous.

HYDERABAD SKY RACES.

Second Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, DECEMBER 9.

The second day's racing came off yesterday afternoon on the Futteh Maidan race-course. There was a large attendance and among those present were H. H. the Prince, the Hon'ble Mr. C. S. Bayley, the British Resident, Mrs, Bayley Miss Bayley Colonel Afsur-ul-Mulk, and the Nawab Salar Jung, His Highness the Nizam's Garrison Cavalry band under Mr. Luscwhits played during the evening. Major England did the judging. As will be noted below Captain Tudor was highly successful and deserves the highest praise for his excellent riding.

The following are the results:—

SUBSTITUTION STEWARDS PLATE.

Rs. 49 to winner, 25 to second ; for polo ponies 14-1 and under, that ran in the Mallett Stakes but 3rd not won—Distance 3 furlongs.

Captain J H Hodgkinson's b aus m Honeymoon 11st 5lbs..............................Captain Tudor 1
Captain Habib-ub-Bakker's b a h Duldul 9st 7lbs... 2
Captain R G Hely Hutchinson's br cb m Comely 14st...Pte Wilson 3

Also ran—Tarbund 14st 4lb. Won hands down by 5 engths, 3 lengths dividing the second and third.

Betting—5 to 2 on Honymoon, 15 to 1 DulDul, 2 to 1 Comely.

SAIFABAD PURSE.—Rs 49 to winner and Rs 25 to second, for arabs; handicap distance one mile.

Captain Hodgkinson's br a 5 Lawyer 10st 3lb Captain Tutor.. 1
Captain Sirdar Premsingh's b a 5 Ameer 8st Jan Mahomed.. 2
Mr. Geddere Fisher's b a 5 Chieftain 9st 5lb Mr. Hall 3

Captain was disqualified for second place thrungh short weight. Lawyer won easily by 4 lengths, Ameer came in bad third.

Lawyer and Chieftain ran close to geth erbut at the half mile, Lawyer forged ahead and kept the lead to the finish.

Betting.—3 to 1 on Lawyers and Chieftain 15 to 1 on Ameer. Mr. Abdul Currims Ekram was scratched for the race.

Desert Plate, Rs, 49 to winner, Rs. 25 to second, For Arabs 14st 1lb and under, handicap, Distance,—5 furlongs,

Captain Hodgkinson's b a h Afghanistan 10st 1lbs Captain Tudor 1
Mr Tayleur's b a h White Face 10st 12lbs. Pearson 2
Mr. Jeddere Fisher's b a h Palay Boy 9st 12lbs Mr Holt 3

Also ran.—Sea Mew 10st 4lb, Salvation 10st 1lb Tarbund 9st 3lbs, Soheil 8st 12lbs, Charles, Edward scratched through lameness.

A very good race. Afghanistan at once took the lead ; White Face in close proximity to the remainder running compactly until the Aend was reached, then Afghanistan came romping away, winning by 2 length 1 length between second and third.

Betting :—2 to 1 White Face. 6 to 1 Sea Mew , evens Afghanistan, 20 to 1 Salvation, 8 to 1 Playbory, 20 to 1 Tarbund. Time.—1 min. 12 secs.

Hodadars Scury, Rs. 49 to winner Rs. 25 to second for Arabs of regiments in Secunderabad and Hyderabad (Nizam's) Garrison ridden by non-comes or troopers, catchweights over 10st 7lbs distance 3½ furlongs.

Mr Lafnenais Nalbund ....Troop Sergt 1
Major Mahomed Bin Avala Lance Duffadar Mahamed's Babar...Owner 2

The Races.—Nalbund led from the start winning easily by 4 lengths. Time 48 2/5 secs.

The Chevron Stakes, Rs. 49 to winner, Rs. 25 to second.

For troop Horses of regiments in Secunderabad, garrison and Nizam's garrison ridden by non-commissions or troopers. Catchweight over 12st. Distance 4 furlongs :—

M, W. Fallon's ns, b aus, M. Bonnie ....Kate 1
Mr. W. Fallons ns, b aus, g Gun.......................Metal 2

This was a good race. Won by three lengths. Time 57 secs.

The Stand Plate, Rs. 49 to winner, Rs. 25 to second Ponies 14-2 and under, Handicap distance :—

Captain Hodgkinson's, b aus, m Honeymoon, 10st 11lbs Captain ....Tudor 1
Mr. Nazir Beg's blk aus, m Investement. 11st. Pearson. 2
Mr. W. G. A Brett's b, aus M, Marjory 9st 10lbs. owner 3

The Race :—Investment led at the start but Honeymoon waited almost till the end before getting on even terms finally passing the former and winning in grand style by 1 1/2 lengths. Any distance between the second and third. Time 1 min. 25 3/5 Secs.

Betting—1/2 on Investment 2 to 5 on Honeymoon 4 to Marjory.

The Lilliputian Flutter Cup presented by Colonel Afsur-ul-mulk Bahadur, C. I. E., for ponies ridden by boys under fourteen years. Distance quarter mile.

Master Ikbalali Beg's b a p Togo..................Owner 1
Master Abdur Raheem's b a p Tiny...............Owner 2
Master Mahomed Hussan's b a p Golkonda...Owner 3

Won easily.

Honorary Secretary Captain Bonifacio was the recipient congratulations from all quarters on the successful meeting, he organised in the face of overwhelming obstacles. As to Race Secretary in Hyderabad Captain Bonafacio has no compeer.

GOLF.

"Forty Twa" Medal.

THE fourth competition for the "Forty Twa" medal was played off on Thursday. It was a nine-hole match under handicap against "Bogey," whose score was fixed at 42. Out of an entry of 32 players, 17 returned cards, and as will be seen from the result given below, several of these succeeded in beating "Bogey."

Mr. W. R. Sharpe and Mr. A. S. Bishop, both of whom were 3 up, made the best return, but it was found that Mr. Bishop's card was incomplete, and he was disqualified, leaving Mr. Sharpe the winner.

The following were the best scores :—

Mr W R Sharpe............	—8	3 up
Mr A S Bishop..............	—6	3 up disqualified
Mr R P Scott	Scr	1 up
Mr C A Russ...............	—2	1 up
Mr E B Ouseley	—8	1 up
Mr G Wittet...............	—3	1 up
Mr G B Ramsey	—9	1 up
Mr J W Dawson	—2	all square
Mr E E Coombs	—2	1 down
Mr A L S Roberts	Scr	1 down
Mr L Cooke	—5	1 down
Mr R Peel	—7	1 down
Mr G Miller	—2	2 down
Mr A E Baker	—9	3 down

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, December 10.

There will be a Parade for all members at the Church Gate Station to-morrow Tuesday the 11th instant at 7-30 a.m.

Dress—Drill order, Khaki, Sword and Carbine.

T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Comdg. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. W. L. DUNLOP,
COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, December 10.

335 Proficiency Examination—It is notified for information that an Examination will be held early in February 1907 for Proficiency Certificates. Those wishing to join the Class are requested to submit their names to Head-Quarters as early as possible.

336. Musketry—A Rifle Range will be available at Santa Cruz for Class Firing every Sunday during December.

G. D. PRICE, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL L. P. RUSSELL
COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, December 10.

91 DUTIES.

Orders for the week ending the 15th instant.
Orderly Officer for the week.
Lieut O G Nomico next for duty Lieut R W Fisher.
Orderly Sergeants.
No 1 Co—Sergt G W Murray, next for duty Sergt H E Bryning.
No 2 Co—Sergt E W Grennan next for duty Sergt R Barker.

92 DRILLS.

No. 1 Co—Tuesday the 11th inst.
Battery Drill on the Q F Guns at the Saluting Battery, Apollo Bunder at 7-30 a.m. sharp.
Dress—Plain clothes.
Thursday the 13th Inst.
Aiming Rifle Practice from the Q F Guns at the Saluting Battery, Apollo Bunder at 7-30 a.m. sharp.
Dress—Plain clothes.
Saturday the 15th instant.
Battery Drill on the 10" R M L at Mahaluxmi Fort, parade at the B V A Club at 4 p m. sharp.
Dress—Khaki and Helmets.
No 2 Co—Will be published later.
E E Co—Wednesday the 12th instant.
Parade at the Apollo Bunder at 6-30 p.m. and proceed to Middle Ground for Manning Defence Light Stations.

93 RULES.

It is notified for information that the following addition has been made to Corps Rule No 15 after line 5.

"Members who comply with para 1 of Corps Rule No 11 will not be liable for Corps subscriptions during their absence on Leave."

89 RETURN OF ARMS.

Members are requested to return their arms to Head-Quarters by Monday the 10th instant for the Inspection by the Civil Chief Master Armourer.

F. C. JENKIN, Lieut. R. A.,
Adjutant B. V. A.

1ST BATTALION B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

BATTALION ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. C. A. R. CROMMELIN.

The following programme ending Saturday 22nd Dec. is published for information :—

260 DRILL & INSTRUCTION.

Monday 10th Nov—Two Local, Santa Cruz, A and H Coy Practice 1, 2, 3, and 4 Match VI Divisional Rifle Meeting (Local). Names of competitors who have entered for the Local meeting are published below.
Tuesday 11th—Two Local, Santa Cruz, A and H Coy 1—2 Match VI Divisional Competition.
Wednesday 12th—Two Local, Santa Cruz, A and H Coy 3—4 Match VI Divisional Competition.
Thursday 13th—Two Local, Santa Cruz, Hd-Qrs, Napier Memorial Match, Practice 200, 500 and 600 yards, Battalion team of eight.
Friday 14th—Two Local, Santa Cruz, Hd-Qrs, Napier Memorial, Competition.
Saturday 15th—Two Local, Santa Cruz, Hd-Qrs, William Watsons, Practice 200-100 yards, Name of members (10) selected for the team will be notified later.
Monday 17th—Two Local, Santa Cruz, Hd-Qrs, William Watson Match, Competition also practice Maxim Gun competition.
Tuesday 18th—Two Local, Santa Cruz, A Match, Maxim Gun Competition.
Wednesday 19th—Two Local, Santa Cruz, A Coy, B G I P Cup, Practice 200, 600 and 800 yards.
Thursday 20th—Two Local, Santa Cruz, H Coy, B G I P Cup, Practice 200, 600 and 800 yards.
Friday 21st—Two Local, Santa Cruz, A Coy, B G I P Cup, Competition do. Officer Superintending Competition will be notified later.
Saturday 22nd—Two Local, Santa Cruz, H Coy, B G I P Cup, Competition do.

O C E Company will make his own arrangement for Umpire and Butt Markers with the Staff Officers Ahmedabad for the Local Divisional Matches.

II. O C Outstation Companies are required to notify the approximate dates on which they propose firing the Regimental Matches.

H. E. P. NASH, Captain,
Adjt. 1st Bt. B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

PARIS FASHIONS.

THE *Tribunes* of lady correspondent writes :— Some of the most successful dinner gowns of the season are made of a fine quality of chiffoncloth, in exquisite pastel shades. There is something very fascinating about these wonderful cloth dresses, which hang in such graceful folds, and which—almost invariably—are elaborately embroidered. There is a subtle difference between dinner gowns made of fine cloth and those made of velvet: the former, though supremely elegant, do not seem quite suitable for occasions of ceremony; for home dinner parties and for theatre wear they are absolutely perfect. Dinner dress of cloth. I admired very much a gown of this order which was composed of Sevres—blue chiffon—cloth; it was cut en princesse, and the train was long and immensely full. The entire hem of the skirt was embridered—to a depth of 20in. to 22in.—in Sevres blue silks, and this embroidery had a special charm as it was a mixture of broderie Anglaise and raised work. The pattern was very rich and intricate, and at regular intervals, all round the skirt, large medallions of putty-coloured guipure, incrusted with nacre paillettes, were introduced. These medallions formed the centres for the elaborate scrolls of the embroideries, and the whole effect was beautiful, and entirely out of the common. As I have said, the outline was princesse, and straight across the decolletage there was a band of embroidery, while the sleeves were of pailletted guipure fashioned in "butterfly" style, with a folded band of blue velvet at the elbows.

CHERRY-PINK CHIFFON VELVET.

At this time of the year dinner gowns are of the utmost importance, and I must tell you about one—a Doucet creation—made of cherry-pink chiffon velvet, trimmed at the hem with a delicate trellis-work of silver and a deep silver fringe. The fringe fell lightly over a pleated flounce of velvet, and there was the most fascinating little bolero of trellis-work and sleeves of fringes mounted on puffs of chiffon. A special feature of this charming gown was a flight of jet butterflies, which crossed the bodice and found their way down the front of the skirt; the clever touch of black put a most artistic finish to a lovely toilette.

TRELLIS-WORK TRIMMINGS.

On many of the new evening dresses I have noticed trellis-work trimmings—in jet, steel, silver, and, most charming of all, silver and mother of pearl ; with trimmings of this order fringes are always used, and the whole effect is shimmery and attractive. I never remember a season when jetted evening grewns were more fashionable, and this will certainly be good news for the waman of limited pin money, for very pretty "robes" can be bought at wonderfully low prices and clever fingers can, with ease, add discreet arrangements of beads and paillettes, until the whole costume is a glittering mass of beauty. A really good "robe" of pailletted net or lace is an expensive luxury, but by the means I have suggested the loveliest evening gowns can be arranged at moderate expense. Before leaving the subject of dinner dresses I must describe one recently made for one of the best dressed women in Paris. It was composed of rather coarse silk net, in a soft shade of grey, and on the hem of the flowing skirt there was a beautiful pattern of rose garlands, embroidered in grey silks. The dress was mounted on grey chiffon, and at the extreme hem of the skirt there was a band of chinchilla. The bodice—entirely of embroidery—was arranged in a fashion which recalled faintly the Russian-blouse outline. It pouched a very little all round, and was confined by a picturesque sash of black crepe de Chine, the ends of which were fringed and embroidered with jet. It was a very quiet gown, but exquisitely harmonious, and—as it was intended for comlimentary mourning—masses of dark purple voilets were to be worn with it.

RAGE FOR FEATHERS.

One is struck by the amazing number of feathers that are now being arranged on afternoon hats, especially long black feathers, to accompany the popular black velvet toilettes. A fashionable Parisienne thinks nothing of carrying from six to eight feathers on one hat, and it must be admitted that these feathers rarely seem unduly obtrusive. This may be accounted for by the size of some of the new millinery models. The brim is wide and the crown is immence ; hence it does not seem to matter if a few extra feathers are massed together at the back.

SIR FREDERICK NICHOLSON, on special duty in connection with the investigation of the fisheries in the Madras Presidency, left on Wedesday for Yercand. He will shortly commence an extended tour in connection with his special work towards the north along the Malabar Coast.

THREE YEARS OF RUNNING ECZEMA
Lotions From Doctors and Chemists Had No Effect—After Three Weeks' Use of Cuticura Soap and Ointment Child's Head is Now Clean and Free From Sores.
CURED BY THE CUTICURA REMEDIES
"It is with much pleasure that I write to inform you of the successful result of the use of Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, which I used for a running eczema on my child's head, being the after result of ringworm. I have had lotions from the doctors, also from different chemists, but they did not have any effect on it. But after constantly washing the child's head with Cuticura Soap for about three weeks and using about half a box of Cuticura Ointment, I am pleased to say that my child's head is now perfectly clean and free from any sores, which I must say seems a marvelous cure after three years' suffering. I shall be pleased to recommend the Cuticura Remedies to any one. Mrs. A. Grant, 82 Bronson Road, Raynes Park, Surrey, Eng., March 10, 1906."
A SET OF CUTICURA Consisting of Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills, are often Sufficient to Cure
The most distressing and disfiguring humours, eczemas, rashes, itchings, irritations, and inflammations of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair of infants, children, and adults, when all other remedies, and even physicians, fail. Not only are Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills the most successful remedies ever compounded, but they are the purest, sweetest, and most economical as well. Mothers and children are their warmest friends.
[illegible]

"APENTA"
THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.
A SPECIFIC
for the certain relief of HABITUAL and OBSTINATE CONSTIPATION, and in DISORDERS of the LIVER and BILIOUS ATTACKS.
ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

BIG G
CURES MEN & WOMEN
[illegible]
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.
Circular mailed on request.
The Evans Chemical Co.,
CINCINNATI, O.
U. S. A.

THE RENOWN
GUARD'S WATCH
Rs. 17-8.
TRADE MARK.
IN OUR NEW AMERICAN PATTERN SCREW JOINT CASE.
THE NICKEL CASE IS ABSOLUTELY DUST PROOF AND WATER PROOF.
THE MOVEMENT IS A KEYLESS LEVER, WITH SEVEN RUBY JEWELS AND A COMPENSATION BALANCE.
GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.
WEST END WATCH Co.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS.
SHOWROOMS, 11, HORNBY ROAD,
OPPOSITE THE BOMBAY POST OFFICE.

Accidents will happen!!
SOME USEFUL HINTS ON ZAM-BUK AS A "FIRST AID."
A NASTY fall or blow at polo or any other sport; the trapping of the finger in the office door; a slip on the bungalow stairs, by which the skin is bruised or the ankle sprained; the upsetting of kettle or saucepan; a smarting cut sustained through a slip while carving—these are but a few of the mishaps common to everyday life.
Zam-Buk, Nature's skin-healer, possesses a threefold action when applied to any smarting injury sustained in camp, office, or home. Firstly, it subdues pain and inflammation; secondly, being a powerful antiseptic, it thoroughly destroys all dangerous microbes that might otherwise give rise to festering or suppuration; and thirdly, it heals—and heals perfectly—because of the richness and strength of the herbal essences absorbed into the damaged tissues directly Zam-Buk is applied.
Bruises and "scrapes" should be bathed; then anointed gently with Zam-Buk. If the bruise is very severe apply a bandage. For scalds and burns, spread a quantity of Zam-Buk on a clean piece of lint and bandage up with a view to excluding all air as soon after the accident as possible. In case of a sprain or strain Zam-Buk should be rubbed in vigorously, and the joint firmly bandaged.
Zam-Buk is invaluable for cuts, scratches, bruises, burns, scalds, abrasions, chafing, itch, "Delhi sores," all forms of eczema, ringworm, cramp, stiff joints, sprains, [illegible]
FREE BOX. Cut out this coupon & send with anna stamp to Zam-Buk Co., [illegible] Calcutta, for a free Sample box.
B.G. 10-12-06
Zam-Buk
RUB IT IN!
[illegible]

BOMBAY WATER SUPPLY.

Dr. N. N. Katrak has prepared an elaborate reatise on the question of the Bombay Water Supply and the duplication of the Tansa Main from which we take the following extracts :—

The fact, that the Tansa Ducts have been designed and constructed of a much larger capacity than that called for by the existing mains, shows that even at the time of the initiation of the Tansa project, it was clearly anticipated that the contingency of laying an additional line of mains from Tansa to Bombay would arise within a few years after the first introduction of its water into the City. On various considerations I am convinced that the time has arrived when the anticipated work of the duplication of the Tansa Main should be taken in hand. I may mention that my notice of motion had and has nothing whatever to do with the series of fires which have taken place in the outhern part of the City. It was drafted and sent to the Municipal Secretary even before the sad catastrohe of the Chuckla fire had taken place on the 5th ebruary. I was moved to bring forward this quesion merely as a sanitary measure and as a measure lculated to put an end to a grave public inconenience, and not as a result of the panic caused by he regrettable loss of life at Chuckla Street or by the estruction of valuable property at the Colaba Cotton ard. In fact, I have deliberately omitted any menon of fires from my proposition, as I thought they id not form an important factor in determining the ecision of the Corporation on the question on the uplication of the Tansa Main. The main reasons hy I consider that the time has now come when this stion should be considered by the Corporation are efly indicated in the Resolution quoted above and object of these notes is to amplify and substane the various points contained therein, with a view make out a case for this big undertaking. I have led it a big undertaking not only because it involves rge expenditure (from 50 to 60 lakhs of rupees) also because it affects other big financial and itary questions and much as I like to see this work ertaken and carried out, I cannot ignore or underthe various important considerations involved in.

king everything into consideration, the figure of illion gallons per day is probably hypothetical. in 1894 the Tansa Main was new and its carrying acity was at its maximum, whereas nearly 15 years passed since the laying of the main, and what the leakage on the way to Bombay and what with roughened and foul surface inside, I do not think supply is more than 19½ million gallons. This on can be farther supported by the figures sup in the Municipal records.

me the following figures seem to be nearer the for the year 1906 :—

ansa	48"	... ...	19½	Million Gallons
Vehar	32"	... ...	6½	" "
Vehar	24"	... ...	1¼	" "
Tulsi	24"	... ...	4*	" "
		TOTAL...	31¼	" "

roundly speaking the present supply for the er part of the year is 31 million gallons per day. s connection it would be remembered that some ago the Corporation sanctioned a grant for 3 or 4 ry meters to be affixed to the mains as they entered ity. If, as I understand, that work has not been d out, the work of affixing them to the mains to be taken in hand without delay. If these mevere working, the question of the actual quantity ght into the City would be settled without difficulty. hat is the actual quantity of water supplied to the e of Bombay? Let an authority like Mr. Santo p himself speak on this point:—"We may next der the question of the amount of water necessary city like Bombay. We have, in addition to the nds of the people themselves, other requirements eet. These are mainly in connection with manuries and trades; bullocks, horses and other animals; general sanitary purposes such as road watering, flushing &c. A comparatively small quantity is also ed to the shipping using the port. From meter vations in Bombay taken during recent years, now that the consumption by human beings varies 8 gallons to 15 gallons per head per day and aver 12 gallons. Therefore the present population of 00 require about 10 million gallons per day. We add for other requirements mentioned, 4½ million ons in round figures, or a total of 14½ million ns. But there must be some waste even perfect system and more water is used in the eason than in the cold. Therefore we may adopt illion gallons per day as a safe basis for Bombay he hot weather requirement of the present popul."

tention is now invited to the following figures from the Administration Reports :—

	1892	1906	Increase.
lation... ...	821,764	977,822	19 per cent.
f Buildings ...	33,445	35,545	6 "
f connections...	18,113	20,921	10 "
f houses with ter closets	about 100	about 1,300	13 times.

hus in 15 years the population has increased by 19 cent, number of buildings 6 per cent, number of nections 10 per cent, and what is more important, er closets have begun to be seriously introduced the City. Let us see how the water supply to the ple has been affected by these factors.

aking Mr. Santo Crimp's statement as it stands, viz t about 19 gallons per head per day is the hot weather umption exclusive of 4 1/2 million gallons for trade purposes, the increase of 19 per cent in population 156058 would require an additional supply of about illion gallons per day. Again, Mr. Santo Crimp's ort was made in 1899 and there must have been an rease since the date of his report in the amount of ter used for trade, flushing, &c., purposes. More uses mean more water for flushing privies, morees, .; more people mean more trade and industry. Beles, when Mr. Santo Crimp was here, trade and dustry were in a depressed condition, but now all trades and industries have been thriving. Again gue has necessitated flushing and cleaning operaons more vigorously and the enormous quantity used flushing engines daily is also to be noted. I think would not be far wrong if an increase of 1 1/2 million llons were made in the figure of 4 1/2 million gallons of . Santo Crimp. I may state that I consider the figure 20 as well as 4 1/2 million gallons as too low for the quirements of the City even in 1899. Again water r water closet purposes was practically nil in 1892. here were so far as I remember less than 100 houses ith this kind of appliance. But since 1897 about 000 houses with water closets have been built, to ich may be added those constructed between 1892 d 1897, the figure for which I have not been able procure. The houses at present so connected are ostly large piles of buildings such as those on the pollo Reclamation, Wellington Lines, Marine Lines. e Fort, as well as big houses in the City. Hence regard from 50 to 60 persons to a house as a fair umber for these buildings. It is estimated that one dividual uses the closets about 5 times a day, and ch flush being of 3 gallons, 15 gallons per head on is account is required. Hence the total quantity of ater used and wasted for water closets may be put own at 1 million gallons per day. There are certain water closets on the intermediate system discharging automatically from cisterns on the ground floor, but the water so used is also enormous in quantity; hence 1 million gallons is, in my opinion, not an overestimate. It may be mentioned here that as time proceeds the water closets in the City will increase. All buildings belonging to the Improvement Trust and most buildings on the Improvement Trust lands are required to have water closets. Besides the Municipality encourages water closets, and some of the people also appreciating its advantages have begun to convert privies into water closets. If for nothing, at least to provide for flushing these closets, it is necessary to look ahead at the question of supplying water in sufficient quantity and at sufficient pressure. Hence under the altered circumstances of 1906, the requirements of the City may be shown as below :—

	According to Mr. Crimp in 1899 in million gallons.	In 1906 in million gallons.
Trade, flushing &c. ...	4½ ...	6
Water closets	... Very small number...	1
Consumption by the people...	15½ ...	18¼
TOTAL...	20 ...	25¼

There is thus a net increase of 5¼ million gallons of water which, added to 20 million gallons for the City estimated by Mr. Crimp, brings the total to 25 1/2 million gallons i. e. about 25 1/2 gallons per head per day for all purposes for a population of close upon a million. Mr. Crimp's figure being about 24¾ gallons per head per day.

Now let us examine the question whether the people of Bombay in 1906 to receive this quantity, viz 25 1/2 gallons per head per day?

According to Mr. Sherring, no less than 6,000,000 gallons run to waste by underground leakage. I hope, however, that over one year's vigorous operation of the waste prevention staff has saved us at least one million gallons. A large quantity also is allowed to run to waste by leaky taps and taps kept open in consequence of the intermittent supply. What that quantity is cannot be definitely stated; but from what one can see in the City one can approximately put down the waste at at least 4 million gallons. Again the leakage from the Bandarwada Reservoir has been put down at 1,100,000 gallons of water when the reservoir is full and hence 1/2 million gallons may be provisionally taken as the amount lost by leakage in normal condition. As to Malabar Hill Reservoir the leakage has not yet been measured; but though the leakage through that reservoir appears to be greater I shall provisionally put it down at also 1 million gallons when full and ½ million gallons in normal condition. Hence the total loss by leakage and sheer waste amounts to no less than 10 million gallons per day. Underground leakage 5, Reservoir leakage 1, Leakage from taps &c. 4, 10.

There is a deficiency, in 1906, of 4 1-2 million gallons for bare wants of the citizens. But the significance of the figures will be better seen when we analyse the figure of 21 million gallons as below :—

	Million gallons.
For trade purposes	6
For water closets	1
For domestic use	14
Total ...	21

Unsatisfactory as the present state of affairs is it will continue to grow worse as time proceeds. Not to go too far, let us take the short period of only five years from to-day and see what would be the state of things 5 years hence, i. e. in 1911. In 1891 the population was 821,764. In 1906, in spite of checks offered to the increase of population by devastation of plague, other epidemic diseases, famine and unhealthy seasons, it is at the end of 1905, 9,77,822; increase 1,56,058.

There is thus an increase, in round figures, of 10,000 persons per annum in the City. The same rate of increase appears to govern the growth of the population of this City for a period of over 30 years, *e.g.*

Population.		In the year.
650,000	...	1872
977,822	...	1905
3,27,822	...	33

Within such a short time as 5 years hence *i.e.* in 1911, the scarcity of water would be greater, and the state of things in 1911 will be somewhat like the following, based upon past experience only:—

Population	10,27,822
No. of houses	36,245
No. of connections... ...	21,523
No. of houses with water closets ... ... over	2,300
On the basis of Mr. Santo Crimp's figure.	Quantiy of water required in million gallons.
For water-closets	2
Trade and other purposes...	7
Domestic consumption ...	19 1/2
Total...	28 1/2

i.e. 28 1/2 million gallons would be the requirements of the City in 1911. The total quantity brought into the City in 1906 is about 31 million gallons, of which 10 million gallons go to waste or 14 million gallons, according to Mr. Crimp. It is possible, that in 5 years more the waste prevention staff might cause a having of 2 million gallons more and the repair to the two reservoirs might give us 1/2 million more for use. But 1/2 or 1 million more would be wasted by the people, hence the net waste would be 8 and 12 instead of 10 and 14.

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* This figure is based on the assumption that there is no reduced supply from the Tulsi Lake owing to the Tunnel works. I have reason to believe, it is much less.

INDIAN TRADE PROGRESS.

The trade of British India was well sustained during the month of October, the higher prices, however, for almost all sorts of produce exported, making the improvement one of value rather than of quantity. For example the actual increase in the value of exported merchandise was Rs. 2,75,11,369. A reference shows that jute gives an excess in value of no less than Rs.1,89,22,523, and gunnies Rs. 35,70,667, the excess quantity of the raw material being only some 9,500 tons on 131,000 tons, and in the manufactured article some 30 lakhs yards cloth only out of a grand total of some 800 lakhs yards and bags, these latter being exported in actually less quantity but showing a surplus in value of about Rs. 15 lakhs.

The magnitude, and the increase in the trade in these two articles is shown by a comparison of the last seven months with the corresponding period of 1904. The figures are for jute Rs. 10,43,63,554 and Rs. 4,71,12,316 respectively, and for gunnies Rs. 9,10,28,207 and Rs. 5,89,73,957, these totals, representing some Rs. 20 crores, as the value of raw and manufactured jute exported in seven months, certainly point to the fact that the very best talent at the disposal of Bengal should be devoted to nurturing so valuable a trade, for apart from the money value there is besides the employment of many thousands, hands, who owe their well-being to this industry. The deficits of note on the export side are to be found in rice Rs. 81,89,060, or in quantity a shortage of about two-thirds, as compared with 1905, the chief decline being in Burma, whose surplus supplies have been absorbed by Bengal. For the seven months the shortage is about Rs. 4 lakhs. Cotton yarn is still in defect, as are wool, mineral oils and gold, this last to the extent of Rs. 6 lakhs, which is more than compensated for by a surplus export of Rs. 11 lakhs silver, Ceylon, East Africa, Siam and the Bahein Islands being the chief customers for the white metal in the order named. Surpluses are the order of the day in exports, high values generally having something to do with this, the largest increases, a part from jute and gunnies being provided by wheat Rs. 23 3/4 lakhs, tea Rs. 29 3/4 lakhs, opium Rs. 19 lakhs, cotton Rs. 14 lakhs, hides Rs. 26 lakhs, seeds Rs. 7 lakhs and lac Rs. 6 lakhs. The total of exports shows an improvement in merchandise of Rs. 2,75,11,369 and in treasure of Rs. 5,05,737 or combined over Rs. 2 3/4 crores. On the import side the component figures are on the whole satisfactory. Sugar shows a decline of Rs. 3 3/4 lakhs, but that is not provided by best descriptions, which are returned at Rs. 5,95,163 against Rs. 1,29,469, the falling off being in imports from the U. K. and Mauritius, and the Straits Settlements, Java alone showing a surplus. Provisions of all sorts, salt and spices show ample surpluses, the total value of these last imported during October being no less than Rs. 13,24,446 of which betel nuts account for Rs. 9 3/4 lakhs. Cloves for 2 lakhs, pepper for Rs. 42,295, and other sorts the balance. These figures are large for the articles represented. Metals and manufactures thereof account for Rs. 94 lakhs surplus, all items being better, railway material to the extent of Rs. 38 1/4 lakhs, machinery Rs. 14 lakhs, and iron and steel Rs. 26 1/4 lakhs. Mineral oils show an increase of Rs. 10 1/2 lakhs, America continuing steadily to increase her supplies while Sumatra, with a total for the month of nearly Rs. 4 lakhs, is coming to the fore. Raw materials all told show a shortage of Rs. 9 3/4 lakhs, and manufactured articles an excess of Rs. 66½ lakhs, cotton piece goods being responsible for Rs. 24 lakhs, all kinds except white goods being in fuller supply. Glassware is better by Rs. 4 1/2 lakhs, and silk manufactures by Rs. 3 3/4 lakhs, but woollens are in defect to the same extent. The surplus of treasure imported amounts to nearly Rs. 128 lakhs, of which Rs. 97 lakhs is accounted for by gold. The excess in merchandise for the month is Rs. 140 lakhs or a combined total of Rs. 268 lakhs, a very satisfactory month's trading. For the portion of the year which ended on October 31, that is seven months, imports are better by nearly Rs. 866 lakhs, and exports by some Rs. 627 1/2 lakhs.

INDIAN LABOUR FOR CEYLON.

Improved Facilities of Quarantine.

We are glad to learn, says the *Times of Ceylon*, that the recent visit to Tataparai of Sir Allan Perry and Mr L. W. Booth had for its object the establishing of segregation facilities at that depot. The difficulty connected with the segregation in Ceylon of small-pox suspects was recently far "out-classed" by a remarkable incident. A death from cholera occurred in a crowded compartment of a train conveying emigrant coolies to Tataparai. The other occupants of the compartment could not be placed under observation at Tataparai and they came on with the rest of the coolies in the steamer to Colombo. The consequence was that not only had the whole ship-load of coolies to be quarantined at Ragama for the full period, but the steamer itself had to be disinfected throughout. This brought matters to a head and sent the P. C. M. O. and the Principal Collector of Customs over to South India to make better arrangements. We understand that at very small expense, and by the marking off of certain existing sheds, a cholera "contact" section is at once to be established at Tataparai. A hospital for cholera patients already exists; but even when this is empty, suspects cannot be sent to that building. They got far too frightened at the barest suggestion.

We also learn that our surmise as to Sir William Taylor's recent visit to South India was correct. He went to Negapatam to decide, on the spot, the question of establishing a quarantine station there for coolies bound for Malaya, to obviate the great difficulty recently experienced at the Straits quarantine stations That trouble is now a thing of the past; and estate coolies are passing freely into Selangor; but our competitors do not intend to allow the contretemps to occur again.

We look upon these improvements as a form of "setting the house in order." The authorities in both countries realise the coming demand for South Indian labour, and they know that that demand will rapidly increase at no distant date. Ceylon has a further very useful development in view in the Manaar connection with South India. There are certain influential opponents of this project in the Madras Presidency, we believe; but if our labour requirements reach an acute stage nothing will be permitted to long resist the claims of this route.

Col. W. B. Gosset, late Royal Eng., whose death, in his seventy-first year, is announced, was the eldest son of the late Sir R. A. Gosset, K. C. B., formerly Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Commons. He served in the Royal Eng. from August 1854 to May 1883, and, under Sir H. Rose in the Indian Mutiny, 1858, received a brevet majority for services in the field, and was twice mentioned in despatches (Indian Mutiny medal with clasp)

BY THE WAY.

THE PERFECT MACHINE.

When it is stated that airships will be more common five years hence than motor-cars are to-day we al know that such a statement is nonsense. It took more than a generation after the first steamer had crossed the Atlantic to make men believe in such methods of transport. And much has to be done before airships can be deemed satisfactory. Nothing which M. Santos-Dumont has yet achieved even approximates to the results which he prophesied to the writer—a prophecy which five years ago was to be immediately realised. Present types of flying-machine are as crude examples of possibilities as Puffing Billy and the Rocket were crude examples of the loco-motive engine, or the Savannah of the steamship. We shall never get a machine as perfect as the creations of nature. It requires twenty square feet of the latest invention to lift a pound. An 11st. man develops within his modest frame every day enough energy to raise a ton to the top of a British mountain. He expends daily enough power merely in keeping himself warm to raise a ton 280ft. into the air. But then man is the perfect machine, and it has taken millions of years to bring him to his present stage of excellence.

ON GUARD.

It is surprising that the success of M. Santos-Dumont's latest machine has not been found to have been predicted by Mother Shipton. From time to time we are asked to believe that the great discoveries and epoch-marking events of our times are but the fulfilment of the vaticinations of the old lady of Yorkshire. London keeps on growing in the belief that the dame predicted that its boundaries should reach certain points miles beyond those of her day. Many fortunes have been reaped from a book on fortune-telling said to have been written by the seeress. All this is very wonderful, because Mother Shipton was a medieval Mrs. 'Arris. There never was a real Mother Shipton. Her prophecies are all "fakes"; local sayings and traditions patched together, brought up to date to fit the times, and reissued in manifold disguises when previous exposure of impositions have been forgotten

MANY INVENTIONS.

True believers in Mother Shipton have a good excuse for their belief. When Prince Rupert heard of the great fire which had broken out in London, he merely remarked, "Now Mother Shipton's prophecy is out." But the Prince was as wrong as the rest. They show two graves in which Mother Shipton, "daughter of the Devil," as her biographers call her, lies buried. One of the graves in which she is supposed to be proves to be that of a Crusader who lies beneath a mutilated effigy. The other is marked by a modern copy of a Roman tablet. But it was "proved" four-and-forty years ago that she had written predicting the telegraph, the steam-engine, and the end of the world—in 1881. This book had a great sale. Sore was the affliction of the believres when its author, Charles Hindley, confessed that the whole thing was a forgery. The tradition as to her foretelling the end of Cardinal Wolsey, and of the visit of his envoys to her, has no support in contemporary evidence. There was a "which" in Yorkshire named Shipton, but she had nothing to do with the things imputed to "the" Shipton lady. Apparently her name has been made a peg on which to hang stories of the lady who never lived.

A PIOUS DESIRE.

The bequest of £70,000 by which Liverpool Cathedral is eventually to benefit under a recent will carries the scheme some little away nearer the goal which Gladstone wished to see attained. Only a little while before his death, during one of his rare intervals of freedom from pain he startled and amused his friends as they sat at dinner by exclaiming: "I wish somebody would give me a million of money!" Whatever could he want with such a sum? they asked. Here was a man who knew that the grave was opening to receive him. Of what value at his time of life would be a million pounds to him? "If I had it," he said, "I would spend most of it in building a cathedral and founding a chapter in Liverpool."

FORGOTTEN KNOWLEDGE.

Dr. Thorpe, the Government analyst, has just been officially investigating the properties of the egg of the dog-fish. He finds it excellent. Here is a remarkable instance of the manner in which knowledge, once common property, is lost and has to be rediscovered. Two years ago our fishermen "discovered" the dog-fish as an excellent fish for food. It had long been secretly used as plaice and what not, for frying, but now, to popularise it when the public knew that it was to be eaten, it had formally to be rechristened. Thirty years ago scientists drew attention to the value of the dog-fish. The catching of it was then a big and lucrative industry in Norway. The flesh, when fresh, was considered a delicacy; dried as a split stock fish, it was one of Norway's best exports to Sweden. The eggs of this fish were even then the common substitute for other eggs in domestic economy. Now we have rediscovered the egg as a nutritious and valuable form of food.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS FOR NEW ZEALAND.

When the *Gothic* left England she will carry a large party of domestic servants bound for New Zealand. There are between thirty and forty of them, drawn from various parts of the United Kingdom, about half of the number being sent out under the auspices of the British Women's Emigration Society. The whole party (we gather from the *British Australasian*) are receiving the benefit of the reduced fares obtained under the New Zealand Government's immigration scheme—a concession which carries with it the proviso that each assisted immigrant must be approved and passed by the High Commissioner's Department before being allowed to sail. But surely England can ill spare them?

WHERE THE KAISER'S SON IS A STUDENT.

The University of Bonn, to which the fourth son of the Kaiser has just been entered as a student. is not by any means the oldest of the German seats of learning. It dates from 1766. About twenty-five years after its foundation it was reduced to a Lyceum but was again re-established as a University in 1818. The Government at this time allowed it an annual revenue of £15,000. The library at Bonn, of over 250,000 volumes is one of the largest and finest of University libraries in the country. There are an art museum, a large collection of archæological and other treasures, a botanic garden, and an observatory attached to the University. The Prince Consort was a student of Bonn.

HOW TO REACH THE NORTH POLE.

Dr. Nansen makes some suggestions on this subject in the *Reader*, apropos of Peary's latest experience. He point out that a sledge expedition across the ice to the Pole from, say, Grant Land, Greenland, or perhaps some still unknown land to the west, stretching further north, would have to cope with very great difficulties. None the less, he is of opinion that an experienced sledge traveller like Peary, with an adequate equipment, would be able to accomplish the task. The distance between the north coast of Grant Land and the Pole and back again will be very nearly a thousand miles. Supposing that an expedition would be able to cover, on an average, ten miles a day—which should not be impossible, even across the Polar ice with good dogs—the journey could be accomplished in a hundred days. And it is possible, Dr. Nansen says, to carry provisions for more than this time on sledges.

ANOTHER WAY.

Dr. Nansen, also points out that there is another way of exploring the still unknown part of the Polar regions, and that is by drifting across the North Polar basin in a ship enclosed in the ice. He would send a ship to the Behring Strait, let her penetrate as far north as possible in the region between 160 and 170 degrees west latitude—that means to the north-west of the coast of Alaska. There he would allow her to be frozen in and borne along with the ice. She would then be carried across the north Polar region, far to the north of the route of the *Fram*, and across the most interesting part of what is still unknown. After, say, five or six years—perhaps a little less—she would be carried out again on this side of the Pole between Greenland and Spitzbergen.

THE REASON WHY.

When first I came to Burma,
I liked the place at lot.
It seem'd what one might term a
Most hospitable spot:
Not even Job could murmur
At the welcome that I got.

Each night saw me invited
By fond mammas to dine,
Who with each course recited
"Dear Maud's" good points and mine,
And friendship thus excited
Papa'd cement with wine.

But now, alas, those days are o'er,
And friendship is to dead;
The flatteries that I knew of yore
Are—frankly—left unsaid;
In fact "conceited" and "a bore"
Are thought to suit instead.

Yet why this change? Why have mammas
Thus furiously raged?
And why is Vi's or Angela's
Contempt still unassuaged?
Because I whisper'd like an ass,
That I'd come out—engaged,

—D. A. in the Rangoon Gazette.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

The Sidgwick memorial lecture was delivered at Cambridge the other day by Lord Rayleigh, who took as his subject "Sound Signals." The lecture was not reported, so far as we know, and an account of some of the principal points in it will not be out of place here.

One of the most curious facts about the transmission of sound over long distances is the extraordinary uncertainty with which it is beset. On one occasion a horn will perpaps be well heard to a distance of ten miles out to sea, while on another day on which the meteorological conditions are not obviously different, the same horn cannot be heard at more than two miles' distance. Another puzzling fact of the same kind is that of two horns of different construction, placed side by side, and sounded alternately, one will sound loudest in one direction, while the other will be louder in another direction. More curious still, there is sometimes a region where the sound is inaudible, while on either side of that region, and no further from the horn, it is quite distinct. No wholly satisfactory explanation of these observations can at present be given. It can only be suggested that there are differences of acoustic quality in different regions of the air, which are not otherwise perceptible, and which may make some regions relatively opaque to sound, or may cause refraction of sound so as to bend it away from a particular region, and threw it to one side, or perhaps high over the head of the observer.

Apart, however, from these irregularities, which cannot be depended upon, there is another mystery in connexion with the propagation of sound, which does not fail uniformly to make its appearance—namely, the enormous expenditure of energy which proves necessary for long-distance transmission. It is true that sound may be expected to diminish in intensity according to the law of inverse squares, owing to the greater area over which it is spread at long distances. This law implies, for instance, that a two-fold increase of distance should produce a four-fold diminution in the intensity of sound. But, when due allowance has been made for this cause of enfeeblement, much remains to be explained. Thus, a horn such as is used on stage-coaches consumes only an infinitesimal amount of power, and yet is heard at a fair distance. The great siren at St. Catherine's Lighthouse consumes more than a hundred horse-power during the moment while it is actually sounding, and should, according to the law of inverse squares, be audible at more than a thousand miles' distance.

The late Sir George Stokes considered one possible cause of this great enfeeblement of sound over long distances. The propagation of sound consists, as is well known, in the onward movement of waves of condensation and rarefaction in the air. It is not to be forgotten, however, that when air is condensed it becomes heated. The liberated heat will tend to be dissipated by radiation, and this dissipation must necessarily cause a drain on the energy of the sound-waves, which must tend to diminish the distance to which they can travel. The only doubt is whether the cause thus indicated is sufficient to explain the great loss for which observation seems to make it necessary to account. Upon the whole, it would seem that there is a field for further inquiry.

Sound propagated under water is not subject to the uncertainties of aerial transmission. It seems not improbable that this fact will soon be made the basis of a practical method of sound signalling at sea. Experiments have been made with bells sounded under water at the signalling station, and microphone receivers on the ship, below the water-line. It is found convenient to have two such microphones, one on either side of the ship, and so arranged that their indications can be observed by means of telephones on the bridge. The advantage of having two microphones to receive the sound is that their relative loudness gives a valuable indication of the direction form which the signal comes. If, for example, the ship is so placed that these sounds are of equal loudness, her length must lie in the direction of the signalling station. From this Lord Rayleigh passed to the interesting question of how it is that the ears are able to distinguish direction of sounds, a question far less simple than might at first sight be supposed. We hope to give an account of his views on this subject on some future occasion.

In the "Nineteenth Century" for the present month, the Rev. Professor Henslow has an interesting article on what he calls, "The True Darwinism." "True" Darwinism, however, according to this writer, is not the Darwinism of Darwin. It is not, that is to say, the evolution of species by the selection of minute chance variations in the struggle for existence. This true Darwanism is rather evolution by "adaptation to the conditions of life by means of the direct response of the organism."

As illustrating the present position of Darwinism, Professor Henslow quotes Professor von Hartmann to the following effect :—"In the first decade of the 20th century it has become apparent that the days of Darwinism are numbered . . . Among its latest opponents are such savants as Eimer, Gustav Wolf, De Vries, Hooeke, Von Wellstein, Fleischmann, Reinske and many others. Similarly, Professor Fleischmann maintains that the Darwinian theory of descent has not a single fact to confirm it in the realm of Nature, that it is not the result of scientific research, but purely the product of the imagination." And Professor Henslow points out as an indisputable fact that up to the present day it has never been proved that a single species or variety, of plant or animal has originated by means of natural selection.

"Adaptation to the conditions of life by means of the direct response of the organism," is the principle to which Professor Henslow would ascribe the origin of species. He supposes that there exists in the protaplasm and nucleous of the organism a responsive power, and that they at once set to work "to construct tissues in adjustment to the influence of any changed environments."

It is pointed out that Darwin allowed this principle a very subordinate place in his theory. The author of the "Origin of Species" is quoted to the following effect :—"Some slight amount of change may, I think, be attributed to the direct action of the conditions of life. A new subvariety would then be produced without the aid of selection." And Professor Henslow contends that in later life Darwin was inclined to lay greater weight on this principle as a factor in the origin of species. This, it may be presumed, is the reason for calling the new theory "True Darwinism." Would it not be better, however, and more conducive to clearness of issue, to restrict this term to the Darwinism of Darwin? And Professor Henslow's theory seems practically indentical with what is known as Neo-Lamarckism, and hardly requires a new name.

Darwin's theory was admittedly founded on the famous essay of Malthus on Population. And according to Prof. Henslow Darwin's fundamental mistake was to add to the causes of success or failure in life given by Malthus, "minute differences in structure." For "individual differences have no effect whatever on survival." Darwin expressed his views thus:—"Any variation in the least degree injurious would be rigidly destroyed." "What a trifling difference must often determine what shall survive and what perish!"

Professor Henslow says that this is pure assumption, and that there is nothing in nature to justify it! Darwin admitted that in the struggle for existence the destruction "mainly falls on seeds, eggs, and young." And this, Professor Henslow points out, is before any important varietal or specific characters have appeared.

But granted that individuals are greatly modified by their conditions of life, we must assume the transmission of acquired characters before this principle can be accepted as a true cause of evolution. And Weismann's researches have rendered it extremely improbable that acquired characters are ever transmitted: they have proved that such transmission as Professor Henslow's views require is impossible. Hence the conclusion which will be drawn by some from Professor Henslow's interesting and suggestive article will be, that if evolution has ever taken placle the true modus operandi yet remains to be discovered.

Australia is a land of strange creatures. It is the native country of Ovid's rara avis, the black swan, which there ceases to be a prodigy. It is also the home of that strange creature "half-bird, half-beast," the egglaying duck-billed Platypus. But perhaps the most remarkable thing about the animals of Australia is the way in which the marsupial or pouchey order, is modified to fill the various places in Nature occupied by distinct orders in other countries. Lions and tigers, for example, are represented by carnivorous marsupials, while other pouched animals fill the places occupied by mice and rats elsewhere. From the deserts of Central Southern Australia, again, comes a remarkable marsupial mole. This animal lives mostly underground, and is of a pale golden yellow colour, with long, silky hair and leathery tail.

The latest addition to Australia's strange fauna is the little mouse-like marsupial described and figured in a recent issue of the "Proceedings of the Zoological Society." The specimen forms part of a collection made for the British Museum by Sir William Ingram, and the species has been named Phascologale Ingrami. This little creature is only some 3 1-7 inches long, and of this 2 1-3 inches is taken up by the tail, leaving something less than an inch for the body. It is remarkable for the extraordinary flattening of the skull, which occurs to a similar extent in only four other species of mammals, of which three are bats. The marsupial mouse is a desert dweller, in regions where rain only falls at intervals of years. The remarkable flattening of the skull is probably in relation to its mode of life, and perhaps enables it to obtain insect food from cracks and crevices which it would not be able to explore with a head of the ordinary shape.

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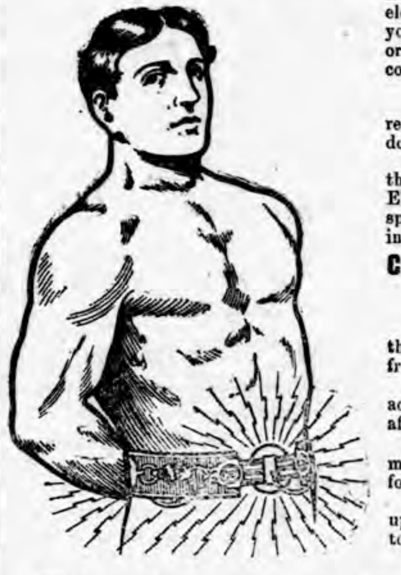

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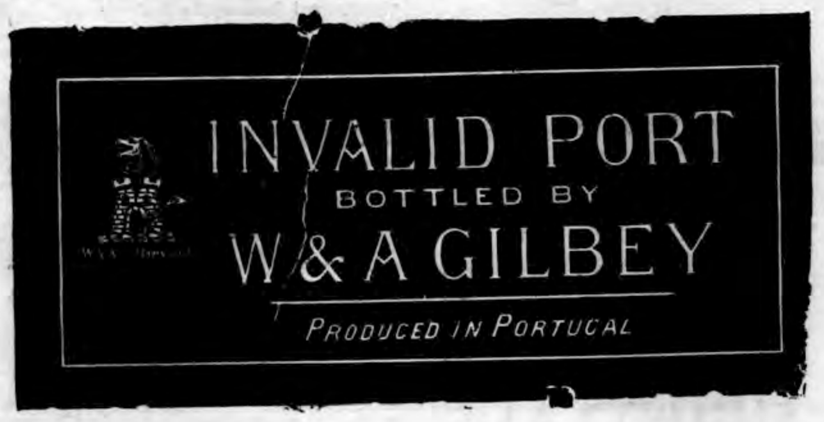

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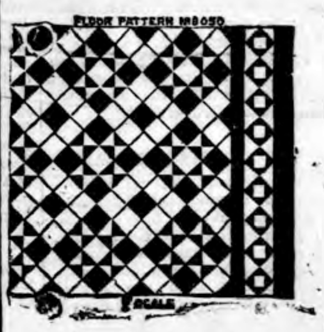

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